



Stereotype Edition.

THE

11051  
GRIK IN READER.

FIRST PART.

FROM THE

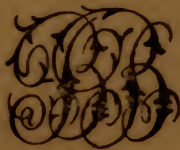
FIFTH GERMAN EDITION.

---

BY FREDERIC JACOBS,

EDITOR OF THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, THE GREEK READER, &c. &c.

---



---

Boston :

HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS.

.....  
1827.

PA 30  
53  
1827

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

*District Clerk's Office.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the third day of May, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"The Latin Reader. First Part. From the Fifth German Edition. By FREDERIC JACOBS, Editor of the Greek Anthology, the Greek Reader, &c. &c."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein expressed; and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, &c. &c." for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of books, maps, charts, and other prints to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein expressed; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing and engraving historical and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,

*Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

455

EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

*In preparing the second edition of Jacobs' Latin Reader, the work has undergone a thorough revision; notes have been added, and many words, which had been omitted in the Dictionary, are here inserted in their respective places. The editor, in publishing this work in America, was influenced by a belief, that it forms an easy introduction to the language and character of the Roman world. He selected it as the best from among many similar works, and is happy in finding his judgment confirmed by that of many instructors. \* \* \* \* The Second Part of the Latin Reader has in the mean time been published.*

Northampton, May 30, 1826.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE STEREOTYPE EDITION

*The following are the most important changes, which have been made in the stereotype edition:—The accents have been used in all parts of the work; the emphatic words and sentences, which, in the two former editions, were designated by spaces between the letters, are now printed in Italics, thus rendering them more distinct; the model of the Dictionary has been entirely altered, and more than 1500 words, principally proper names, passive verbs, and participles, have been inserted.*

Boston, May 1, 1827.

## INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.



*Exercises in the Declensions and Genders.*—Agricultor laboriosus. Puer stultus. Vir doctus. Filius pius. Pater bonus. Nepos parvus. Rex potens. Boreas rigidus. Alexander magnus. Fructus maturus.

Filia cara. Epirus bellicosa. Mater benigna. Facies pulchra. Spes ultima. Apis sedula. Lex divina.

Aurum pretiosum. Accutum acre. Mare salsum. Nomen proprium. Cornu curvum. Tonitru terribile.

Pavo superbus. Sensus mirabilis. Lingua Latina. Glacies lubrica. Caput humanum. Scythia barbarus. Æneas pius. Ager fertilis. Asinus ignavus. Æstas calida.

*Exercises in the Declensions, Genders, and Genitive.*—Fons aquæ. Splendor lunæ. Vox lusciniæ. Pelles bestiarum. Ova gallinarum.

Ripa fluvii. Ungula equi. Aures asini. Plantæ horticorum. Numerus annorum. Turris templi. Pondus auri. Syllabæ verborum.

Ratio hominis. Juba leonis. Rostrum elephantis. Æstus solis. Fides canum. Pinnæ piscium. Silvæ montium. Varietas colorum. Præmium virtutis. Gaudium juventutis. Umbra arboris. Cantus avium. Mel opium. Arena maris. Violæ veris. Pisces fluminum. Multitudo siderum.

Dies adventus. Rotæ

currûs. Copia fructuum.  
 Digiti manuum.

Horæ diei. Durities glaciei. Ordo dierum. Finis rerum.

\*Dies Solis. Dies Lunæ.  
 Dies Martis. Dies Mercurii.  
 Dies Jovis. Dies Veneris.  
 Dies Saturni.

*Exercises in the Conjugations.*—Vigil vocat. Ventus spirat. Aves volant. Milites vulnerantur. Bonus homo amatur. Ager aratur.

Dominus jubet. Servus paret. Luna lucet. Sol splendet. Numerus hominum augetur. Vulnus dolet. Stella videtur.

Ignis urit. Metus angit. Nos bibimus. Cameli currunt. Coquus coquit. Sol occidit. Frumentum metitur. Gallina rapitur.

Canis custodit. Homines dormiunt. Equi hinniunt. Pueri erudiuntur. Malefici homines vinciuntur.

*Miscellaneous Exercises in the Conjugations.*—Ego eram. Sylva stabat. Aquila volabat. Musa canebat. Nox erat. Fulgebat luna. Dormiebas. Milites pugnabant. Arma sonabant. Ego videbo. Via lædet. Deus dabit. Tu bibes. Uret ignis. Crescent arbores. Tempus erit. Tempora venient. Cantabit viator. Bella erunt. Caneamus. Pendebit uva. Rura manebunt. Venient juvenes. Vidi ego. Troja fuit. Fortuna dedit. Prata biberunt. Nocuit culpa. Cecinit avis. Non ego juravi. Satis lusisti. Veni, vidi, vici. Bellum fuerat. Fugerat umbra. Venerat hostis. Pueri legerant. Dixeras. Cicero scripserat. Hannibal juraverat. Dentes momorderant. Ego risero. Venerit hora. Canes cucurrerint. Fugerit ætas. Pomum ceciderit. Nos ambulaverimus. Milites pugnaverint. Surge. Legito. Studete. Disce, aut discede.

---

\* The names of the days of the week, Sunday, Monday, &c.



Dicite. Equus currito. Canes latranto. Pueri scribunto. Laboret manus. Sit lux. Faveat fortuna. Sol fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Philomela cantaret. Troja staret. Pomum penderet. Luna micaret. Oculus viderit. Latraverint canes. Domus steterit. Arbores creverint. Miles pugnasset. Lepores cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Vox auditur. Laudor. Vincitur hostis. Tempora mutantur. Vinum bibitur. Doceris. Carmina leguntur. Flos carpitur. Fabula narratur. Ducuntur pueri.

1 \*

Aqua fundebatur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa volebantur. Oppidum defendebatur. Verba legebantur. Bella parabantur. Pectemur. Domus ædificabatur. Narrabantur fabulæ. Epistola mittetur. Amabimini. Littera scribetur. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges. Sparsa erant folia. Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus. Vinum bibitum erit. Laudator industria. Puniuntor fures. Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Veherer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

FIRST DIVISION.



## FIRST DIVISION.



### I. EXERCISES IN SINGLE SENTENCES.

---

#### I. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

##### 1. *Subject and Predicate.*

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

Europa est peninsula.

Fames et sitis sunt molestæ.

Plurimæ stellæ sunt soles.

Ebrietas est vitanda.

Nemo semper felix est.

Non omnes milites sunt fortes.

Maximum animal terrestre est elephas.

##### 2.

Elephanti semper gregatim ambulant.

Cornices ambulant; passeres et merulæ saliunt; perdices currunt; plurimæ aves volant; plurimæ etiam nidificant.

Etiam infantes somniant.

Nihil in homine tam fragile est quàm memoria.

##### 3. *Passive.*

Oves non ubique *tondentur*.

In Indiâ *gignuntur* maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in Africâ *gignuntur*.

In Africâ nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi *inveniuntur*.

In Syriâ nigri leones *reperiuntur*.

Apud Romānos mortui<sup>1</sup> plerùmque *cremabantur*.

Fortes *laudabuntur*, ignavi *vituperabuntur*.

Litteræ a Phœnicibus *inventæ sunt*.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes a Romanis *eversæ sunt*.

#### 4. Deponent.

Formicæ etiam noctu *operantur*.

Ursi interdum bipedes<sup>2</sup> *ingrediuntur*.

Aquilæ semper solæ *prædantur*.

Apud Æthiôpes maximi elephanti in silvis *vagantur*.

Sturni et psittaci humanas voces *imitantur*.

\*

\*

\*

\*

#### 5. Prepositions.

Camelus naturale odium *adversus* equos gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam *apud* Homerum<sup>3</sup> commemorantur.

Multa animalia congregantur, et *contra* alia dimicant.

Ibis *circa* Pelusium nigra est, *in* aliis regionibus candida.

*Circa* Cyllēnen montem *in* Arcadiâ merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Hippopotāmus segētes *circa* Nilum depascitur.

Aquilæ nidificant *in* rupibus et arboribus.

Coccyx semper parit *in* alienis nidis.

*In* senectute hebescent sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.

Quidam homines nati sunt *cum* dentibus.

Xerxes *cum* paucissimis militibus *ex* Græciâ aufugit.

---

<sup>1</sup> *mortui*, the dead, from *morior*. <sup>2</sup> *bipes*, two-footed, to be translated, upon two feet. <sup>3</sup> Homer, the most ancient Grecian poet.

L. Metellus<sup>4</sup> primus elephantos ex primo Punico bello<sup>5</sup> duxit in triumpho.

Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

Sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeant.

Britannia a Phœnicibus inventa est.

Apes sine rege esse non possunt.

Infans nihil sine alienâ ope potest.

Dulce est pro patriâ mori<sup>6</sup>.

Venenum aliquando pro remedio fuit<sup>7</sup>.

#### 6. Accusative.

Crocodilus ova parit.

Elephantus odit murem et suem.

Cameli diu sitim tolerant.

Accipitres non edunt corda avium.

Lanæ nigræ nullum colorem bibunt.

Senes minimè sentiunt morbos contagiosos.

Cervi cornua sua quotannis amittunt.

Ceres frumentum invēnit; Bacchus vinum; Mercurius litteras.

Canes soli dominos suos bene novêre<sup>8</sup>; soli nomina sua agnoscunt.

Culices acida<sup>9</sup> petunt; ad dulcia<sup>9</sup> non advolant.

Hystrix aculeos longè jaculatur.

Crocodilus dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ.

<sup>4</sup> The first names of the Romans were distinguished by single letters; L. is Lucius, T. Titus, M. Marcus, C. Caius, P. Publius. <sup>5</sup> The Romans had three wars with the Carthaginians. <sup>6</sup> The infinitive *mori* is the subject of the sentence. <sup>7</sup> *esse* may here be translated, to serve. <sup>8</sup> for *noverunt*, from *nosco*, *novi*, *novisse*, a preterite with the signification of a present. <sup>9</sup> The neuter plural of adjectives has the force of a substantive.

7. *Genitive.*

*Infinita est multitudo morborum.*

*Litterarum usus est antiquissimus.*

*Asia et Africa greges ferarum asinorum alit.*

*Magna est linguarum inter homines varietas.*

*Innumerabilia sunt mortis signa, salutis paucissima.*

*Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomina tenebat.*

*Canis vestigia ferarum diligentissimè scrutatur et persequitur.*

*Nemo non benignus est sui iudex.*

*Leonum animi index cauda<sup>10</sup>.*

*Stultissima animalium sunt lanata.*

*Velocissimum omnium animalium est delphīnus.*

*Semper fragilitatis humanæ sis memor.*

*Elephanti frigōris impatientes sunt.*

*In omni officio maximi<sup>11</sup> æstimatur dantis voluntas.*

*M. Antonius primus Romæ<sup>12</sup> leones ad currum junxit.*

*Hortensius orator primus pavōnem cibi causâ Romæ occidit.*

*Pergāmi quotannis publicum spectaculum gallorum pugnantium edebatur.*

8. *Dative.*

*Natura animalibus varia tegumenta tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.*

*Homini soli avaritia et ambitio data est.*

*Inter omnes bestias simia homini simillima est.*

*Leoni vis summa est<sup>13</sup> in pectore.*

*Antiquissimis hominibus specus erant<sup>13</sup> pro domibus.*

*Nulli animali memoria major est<sup>13</sup> quàm cani.*

<sup>10</sup> Connect *cauda (est) index animi leonum.* <sup>11</sup> The genitive of valuing. <sup>12</sup> Names of towns, those of the third declension or plural number excepted, are put in the genitive, in answer to the question *where*? <sup>13</sup> *esse* with the dative denotes a possession, and can be translated by *have*.

Gallinacei *leonibus terrori* sunt<sup>14</sup>.

*Homini* plurima ex homine fiunt mala.

Homo furiosus ne *liberis* quidem<sup>15</sup> *suis* parcit.

### 9. Ablative.

Apri in morbis sibi medentur *hederá*.

Pyrrhus rex *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede lienosis medebatur.

*Oleo* insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.

Anacreon poëta *acîno* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ* contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ elephantī capiuntur *foreis*.

Elephantī spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Populī quidam *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu* atteruntur, sed *igne* non cremantur.

Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque*, ut *manibus*, utuntur.

Leænæ *jubá* carent<sup>16</sup>.

Leones facîle per triduum *cibo* carent<sup>16</sup>.

Elephantī maximè *amnibus* gaudent.

Apes *tinnitu* aëris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis anseres bis *anno*<sup>17</sup> velluntur.

Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.

*Hieme* ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primōres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iidem decidunt *anno*.

<sup>14</sup> *esse*, serve *terrori esse*, to be a terror to. <sup>15</sup> *ne quidem*, (always separated by the word on which the emphasis lies) *not even*. <sup>16</sup> *carere* governs the ablative of the thing, which is wanted, or is not possessed. <sup>17</sup> The ablative in answer to the question *when* ?



Antipăter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*, febre corripiebatur.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*<sup>18</sup>.

Hippopotămus in Nilo habitat, magna bellua, *ungulis binis, dorso, jubâ, hinnitu*, ut equus; *rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus*, ut aper.

Haleyon paulo amplior *passere*<sup>19</sup>, *colore cyaneo, collo gracili et procero*. Genus quoddam earum *magnitudine distinguitur et cantu*.

Isocrătes orător unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit<sup>20</sup>.

### 10. Infinitive.

*Errare*<sup>21</sup> est humanum.

Turpe est beneficium *repetere*<sup>22</sup>.

Beneficiis gratiam non *referre*<sup>23</sup> etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos non *amare* est impium.

Equo *vehi*<sup>24</sup> Belleröphon invēnit; ex equo *pugnare* Thessăli.

Aurum vestibus *intexere* invēnit rex Attălus.

Non omnes homines æquo amore *complecti* possumus.

Illecēbras voluptatis *vitare* debemus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedere* docebantur.

<sup>18</sup> The ablative with an adjective of praise or dispraise, as it is called; or rather an adjective expressing a quality or characteristic. <sup>19</sup> The comparative degree governs the ablative, when the word showing the comparison (*quàm*) is omitted. <sup>20</sup> from *reneo*, to be for sale, to be sold. <sup>21</sup> The infinitive supplies the place of the nominative as subject to the proposition. <sup>22</sup> *repetere* with its accusative (*beneficium*) forms the subject of the sentence. <sup>23</sup> Connect *non referre gratiam*. <sup>24</sup> *vehi* stands as an accusative, governed by *invēnit*.

11. *Gerund.*

Plurimæ sunt illecebræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu *pingendi* Phryges invenerunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima est contentio beneficiis beneficia *vincendi*.

Parsimonia est scientia *vitandi* sumtus supervacuos, et re familiari rectè *utendi*.

Etiam post malam messem *serendum* est<sup>25</sup>.

Omnibus aliquando *moriendum* est.

Semper *pugnandum* est contra cupiditates et lubidinem.

Simiæ catulos sæpe *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquâ re juvabit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.

Beneficia *exprobrando* corrumpimus.

## II. COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. *Comparison.*

Canes Indici grandiores sunt *quàm* cæteri.

Nullum malum est vehementius et importunius *quàm* invidia.

Præstat mori *quàm* servire.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores invenimus *quàm* hominum<sup>1</sup>.

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.

\* \* \* \* \*

<sup>25</sup> The nominative of the gerund, as *serendum est*, expresses an obligation or necessity. <sup>1</sup> Supply *animos*.

*Contracted form of comparison.*

Nihil est *clementiâ*<sup>2</sup> divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferrô* ; ferrum durius *câteris metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *Sole*.

\*

\*

\*

\*

*2. Apposition.*

Plurimi Scythæ, *bellicosissimi homines*, lacte vescuntur.

Delphînus, *animal homini amicum*, cantu gaudet.

Carthâgo atque Corinthus, *opulentissimæ urbes*, eodem anno a Romanis eversæ sunt.

Quàm brevi tempore populi Romani, omnium gentium *victoris*, libertas fracta est !

\*

\*

\*

\*

\*

*3. Relative Pronoun.*

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert fruges.

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accêpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homêri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecîdes quidam quadrîgam fecit ex eböre, *quam* musca alis integebat.

*Qui* bonis non rectè utitur, ei bona mala fiunt.

Beneficium reddit<sup>3</sup>, *qui* ejus bene memor est.

Grues in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur, eligunt.

---

<sup>2</sup> The ablative *clementiâ* is put after the comparative, when *quàm* the sign of comparison, is omitted. <sup>3</sup> Supply is.



4. *Conjunctions.*

Platēa, *cùm* devoratis se implevit conchis, testas evōmit.  
Ceres frumenta invenit, *cùm* antea homines glandibus  
vescerentur.

Nave primus in Græciam Danāus advenit, *cùm* antea  
ratibus navigaretur.

Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pin-  
dāri vatis familiæ pepereit.

*Quoties* litteras tuas lego, omnem mihi præteritorum  
temporum memoriam in mentem revōco.

*Si* divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.  
Magna<sup>4</sup> debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula proce-  
dunt.

Quidam crocodilum, *quamdiu* vivat, crescere existimant;  
*vivit autem* multos annos.

## 5.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut* sub unâ ficu turmæ  
equitum condantur.

Ursi per hiemem tam gravi somno premuntur, *ut* ne vul-  
neribus quidem excitentur.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari exsiliunt, *ut* vela na-  
vium transvolent.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt,  
*ut* integros hauriant cervos taurosque.

Fac, *ut* homines animum tuum pluris<sup>5</sup> faciant, quàm om-  
nia, quæ illis tribuere possis.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis<sup>6</sup> ipsum præter Apellem pin-  
geret.

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis vescerentur.

---

<sup>4</sup> *magna*, great things. <sup>5</sup> the genitive of valuing. <sup>6</sup> *quis* for aliquis  
—*ne quis*, that no one.

Oculi palpebris sunt muniti, *ne* quid<sup>7</sup> incidat.

Nihil ferè tam reconditum est, *quin* quærendo inveniri possit.

Nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, *quin* te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere.

Xerxes non dubitabat, *quin*<sup>8</sup> copiis suis Græcos facillè superaturus esset.

#### 6. Accusative with the infinitive.

Aristoteles tradit, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus non lædi, *indigēnas* interīmi.

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis *suffossum* in Hispaniâ *oppidum*, a *talpis* in Thessaliâ; ab *ranis incolas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*, ab *locustis* in Africâ; ex Gyaro insulâ *incolus* a muribus *fugatos*, in Italiâ *Amyclas* a serpentibus *deletas* esse.

Legimus, *canem* adversus latrones pro domino *pugnasse*, *confectumque* plagis a corpore interemti non *recessisse*.

Observatum est, *pestilentiam* semper a meridianis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homerus *Pygmaeos*, populum ad Oceānum, a gruibus *infestari* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Posterius aliquando querentur, nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos* esse.

Virgilius per testamentum jusserat *carmina sua cremari*; id Augustus fieri vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alebat candidam, *quam* Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam* esse credebant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ, *quem* veteres nunquam in vitâ *rasisse* ferunt.

<sup>7</sup> for *aliquid*, that nothing. <sup>8</sup> that.

7. *Interrogatives.*

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit mundus, *an* plures.

Disputabant veteres philosophi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, *an* mente divinâ.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultabat, *utrùm* imperium servaret, *an* deponeret.

Perperam quæritur<sup>9</sup>, *num* in amici gratiam jus violari possit.

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco veniant, aut in *quas* se regiones conferant, incertum est.

Quis numerare potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit<sup>10</sup>?

8. *Participles.*

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumera.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem a se *conditam* appellabat Cecropiam.

Augustus primus Romæ tigrin ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die *ferventibus* arenis insistent, Solem *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer, æstu et itinere *fessus*, septem et quinquaginta annos in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare, et *legentem* audire solebat.

Leo *prostratis*<sup>11</sup> parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loro ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*<sup>12</sup> animo.

<sup>9</sup> the question is unjustly asked, it is wrong to ask. <sup>10</sup> *fundo*.

<sup>11</sup> *prosterno*. <sup>12</sup> i. e. *ejus qui dat*.

Struthiocamēli Africi altitudinem equitis equo *insidentis* excedunt.

Interdum delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est<sup>13</sup> litteras; alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*<sup>14</sup>, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccius Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrīces adverso corpore habebat, nullam in tergo.

Leones *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem *transituri*<sup>15</sup> minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario *victus*, occultatur<sup>16</sup> *silens* et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* percussorem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla imponunt *præcedentibus*; *fessos* duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari *degentes* conchyliis vivunt; in terram *egressæ*<sup>17</sup>, herbis.

Sarmætæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut *fessos vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

---

<sup>13</sup> *obliviscor*. <sup>14</sup> *labor*. <sup>15</sup> The future active participle is used of an action, which a man is about to do. <sup>16</sup> hides himself. <sup>17</sup> *egredior*.



Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*<sup>18</sup>, rex Argivorum factus est.

Alexander Bucephālo equo *defuncto* duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellatum* ejus tumulo circumdēdit.

P. Catienus Plotinus patronum<sup>19</sup> adeò dilexit, ut, hæres omnibus ejus bonis *institutus*<sup>20</sup>, in rogum ejus se conjiceret et coneremaretur.

Erinacei *volutati* super poma, humi *jacentia*, illa spinis *affixa* in cavas arbores portant.

Beneficia non in vulgus *effundenda* sunt.

Nullius puto beneficium *expetendum* esse, cujus vile judicium est.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis<sup>21</sup> alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*<sup>22</sup> sufficiant.

Leones, senes *facti*, appetunt homines, quoniam ad *persequendas*<sup>23</sup> feras vires non suppetunt. Struthiocamelis ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis* lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes* jaculantur.

### 9. Ablative absolute.

*Senescente* Lunâ, ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eâdem*, gliscunt. Cæpe contrâ, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

*Geryõne interemto* Hercules in Italiam venit.

*Sabinis debellatis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam rediit.

*Jasõne Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habebat, cibum capere noluit, inediâque confectus est.

<sup>18</sup> *advēhor*. <sup>19</sup> Supply *suum*, which is never expressed, where no obscurity follows from the omission. <sup>20</sup> although appointed heir, &c.

<sup>21</sup> genitive of quality (praise or dispraise.) <sup>22</sup> to cover. <sup>23</sup> The future passive participle can often be expressed by a substantive in English; *for the pursuit of*, or *to pursue*.

Regis Lysimăchi canis, *domino* accensæ pyræ *imposito*, in flammās se coniecit.

*Nicomēde rege interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, *filio victore* Olympiæ<sup>24</sup>, præ gaudio exspiravit.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eādem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumto*, fame luctuque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur<sup>25</sup> in formam pilæ, ne<sup>26</sup> quid comprehendi possit præter aculeos.

<sup>24</sup> at Olympia, where solemn games were celebrated. <sup>25</sup> roll themselves together. <sup>26</sup> that nothing, *quid* for *aliquid*.

## II. FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

### 1. *Accipiter et Columbæ.*

Columbæ milvii metu accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defenderet. Ille annuit. At in columbare receptus, uno die majorem stragem edidit<sup>1</sup>, quàm milvius longo tempore potuisset edere.

Fabula docet, malorum patrociniū vitandum esse.

---

### 2. *Mus et Milvius.*

Milvius laqueis irretitus musculum exoravit, ut eum corrosis plagis liberaret<sup>2</sup>. Quo facto<sup>3</sup>, milvius liberatus murem arripuit et devoravit.

Hæc fabula ostendit, quam gratiam mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

### 3. *Hædus et Lupus.*

Hædus, stans in tecto domûs, lupo prætereunti<sup>4</sup> maledixit. Cui lupo, *non tu, inquit, sed tectum mihi maledicit.*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.

---

<sup>1</sup> *edo.* <sup>2</sup> Two propositions are contained in the words *corrosis plagis liberaret*, that he would gnaw the net and free him. A proposition is often thus convened in an ablative absolute. <sup>3</sup> The relative pronoun is used in the beginning of a sentence instead of the demonstrative pronoun. By this means two sentences come into closer connection. <sup>4</sup> *prætereo.*

4. *Grus et Pavo.*

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas explicans, *quanta est, inquit, formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod nobis natura tribuit, alios contemnamus, quibus natura alia et fortasse majora dedit.

5. *Pavo.*

Pavo graviter conquerebatur apud Junonem, dominam suam<sup>5</sup>, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negata esset, dum lusciniæ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat. Cui Juno, *et meritò, inquit; non enim omnia bona in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. *Anseres et Grues.*

In eodem quondam prato pascabantur anseres et grues. Adveniente domino prati, grues facilè avolabant; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate, deprehensi et mactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant pœnam, dum illi salvi evadunt.

7. *Capra et Lupus.*

Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicatus, *cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *mihi non est in animo, dulcia tutis<sup>6</sup> præponere.*

---

<sup>5</sup> To most of the gods certain beasts were consecrated; to Juno the peacock, to Jupiter the eagle, to Mars the wolf, &c. In the following words observe the subjunctive mode in the *oratio obliqua*. <sup>6</sup> Neuter adjectives, when used as substantives, usually stand in the plural.



8. *Venter et Membra.*

Membra quondam dicebant ventri: *nosne<sup>7</sup> te semper ministerio nostro alemus, dum ipse summo otio frueris? Non faciemus.* Dum igitur ventri cibum subducunt, corpus debilitatur, et membra serò invidiæ suæ pœnituit<sup>8</sup>.

9. *Canis et Bores.*

Canis jacebat in præsepi bovesque latrando a pabulo arcebat. Cui unus boum, *quanta ista, inquit, invidia est, quòd non pateris, ut eo cibo rescamur, quem tu ipse capere nec velis nec possis<sup>9</sup>!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indolem declārat.

10. *Vulpes et Leo.*

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leonem viderat, quum ei fortè occurrisset, ita est perterrita, ut pæne moreretur<sup>10</sup> formidine. Eundem conspicatā iterum, timuit quidem, sed nequaquam, ut antea. Tertio illi obviām facta, ausa est<sup>11</sup> etiam propiùs accedere, eumque alloqui.

11. *Cancrī.*

Cancer dicebat filio: *mi fili, ne sic obliquis semper gressibus incede, sed rectā viā<sup>12</sup> perge.* Cui ille, *mi pater, respondit, libenter tuis præceptis obsēquar, si te priùs idem facientem<sup>13</sup> videro.*

Docet hæc fabula, adolescentiam nullā re magis, quàm exemplis, instrui.

<sup>7</sup> num nos. <sup>8</sup> membra is in the accusative. *Pœnitet me alicujus rei*, I repent of something. <sup>9</sup> qui, quæ, quod, is followed by the subjunctive, whenever it relates to the indefinite object, (expressed by *talis*, *is*.) <sup>10</sup> morior. <sup>11</sup> audeo. <sup>12</sup> straight forward. <sup>13</sup> After *video* and *audio* a participle is used as the infinitive.

12. *Boves.*

In eodem prato pascebantur tres boves in maximâ concordîâ, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio inter illos orto<sup>14</sup>, singuli a feris petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabula docet, quantum boni sit in concordîâ.

13. *Asinus.*

Asinus, pelle leonis indutus, territabat homines et bestias, tanquam leo esset. Sed fortè, dum se celerius movet, aures eminebant; unde agnitus<sup>15</sup> in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantix dedit.

Hæc fabula stolidos notat, qui immeritis honoribus superbiunt.

14. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier quædam habebat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariebat aureum. Hinc suspicari cœpit, illam auri massam intus celare, et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repërit, nisi quod in aliis gallinis reperiri solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis inhiabat, etiam minores perdidit.

15. *Viatores et Asinus.*

Duo qui unâ iter faciebant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicati, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicare cœpit, quòd eum prior conspexisset. Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec a verberibus abstinere, asinus aufugit, et neuter eo potitur<sup>16</sup>.

16. *Corvus et Lupi.*

Corvus partem prædæ petebat a lupis, quòd eos totum diem comitatus esset. Cui illi, *non tu nos*, inquit, *sed*

<sup>14</sup> *orior.* <sup>15</sup> *agnosco.* <sup>16</sup> *potior* with the ablative.

*prædam sectatus es, idque eo animo, ut ne nostris quidem corporibus parceres, si exanimarentur.*

Meritò in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat, sed quo animo fiat.

### 17. *Pastores et Lupus.*

Pastores cæsâ<sup>17</sup> ove convivium celebrabant. Quod quum lupus cerneret, *ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret ! At isti impune ovem comédunt !* Tum unus illorum, *nos enim, inquit, nostrâ, non alienâ ove epulamur*<sup>18</sup>.

### 18. *Carbonarius et Fullo.*

Carbonarius, qui spatiosam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret. Ille respondit : *quænam inter nos esse possit societas ? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem, fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.*

Hæc fabula docet, dissimilia non debere conjungi.

### 19. *Tubicen.*

Tubicen ab hostibus captus, *ne me, inquit, interficite ; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *propter hoc ipsum*<sup>19</sup>, inquirunt, *te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi sis imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabula docet, non solùm maleficos esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad malè faciendum irritant<sup>20</sup>.

### 20. *Accipitres et Columbæ.*

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerabantur. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere conatæ effecerunt, ut

<sup>17</sup> *cædo.* <sup>18</sup> *epulor* with the ablative, like *potior* and *vescor*.

<sup>19</sup> *propter hoc ipsum*, for this very reason. <sup>20</sup> See Fable 9, Note 9.

illi pacem inter se facerent. Quâ firmatâ, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas converterunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiorum discordias imbecillioribus sæpe prodesse<sup>21</sup>.

### 21. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. Illa existimabat, si gallinam diligentius saginaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, planè ova parere desiit<sup>22</sup>.

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam esse.

### 22. *Vulpus et Uva.*

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicata, ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si eam fortè attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore, discedens dixit; *at nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in viâ repertas*<sup>23</sup> *tollerem.*

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ<sup>24</sup> se assèqui posse despèrent.

### 23. *Vulpes et Leæna.*

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quod nonnisi unum catulum pareret. Huic dicitur respondisse, *unum, sed leonem.*

Hæc fabula, non copiam, sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam esse, docet.

### 24. *Mures.*

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo sibi a fele caverent. Multis aliis propositis, omnibus placuit, ut ei tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos, sonitu ad-

---

<sup>21</sup> *prosum.* <sup>22</sup> *desino.* <sup>23</sup> *reperio.* <sup>24</sup> *quæ* is the accusative after *assèqui*.



monitos, eam fugere<sup>25</sup> posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur, qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret, nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo plurimos esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

### 25. *Canis mordax.*

Canis mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi, ut omnes eum cavere possent. Ille verò æris tinnitū gaudebat, et, quasi virtutis suæ præmium esset, alios canes præ se contemnere cæpit. Cui unus senior, *O te stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare videris, isto tinnitū pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*

Hæc fabula scripta est in eos, qui sibi insignibus flagitiorum suorum placent<sup>26</sup>.

### 26. *Canis et Lupus.*

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, *quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *licet, inquit, mecum in urbem venias<sup>27</sup> et eâdem felicitate fruaris.* Lupus conditionem accepit. Dum unâ eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos pilos. *Quid hoc est?* inquit. *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdiu me aligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervici circumdâri solet.* Tum lupus, *vale, inquit, amice! nihil moror felicitatem servitute emtam<sup>28</sup>!*

Hæc fabula docet, liberis nullum commodum tanti<sup>29</sup> esse, quod<sup>30</sup> servitutis calamitatem compensare possit.

<sup>25</sup> *fugere*, an active verb. <sup>26</sup> *qui sibi placent*, i. e. *qui superbiunt*.

<sup>27</sup> *licet venias*, you may, can come. <sup>28</sup> *emo*. <sup>29</sup> Genitive of valuing. <sup>30</sup> *quod* for *ut id*.

27. *Lupus et Grus.*

In faucibus lupi os inhæserat. Mercede igitur conducit gruem, qui<sup>31</sup> illud extrahat. Hoc grus longitudine colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercedem postularet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *num tibi*, inquit, *parva merces videtur, quòd caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

28. *Agricola et Anguis.*

Agricola anguem repèrit, frigore pæne extinctum. Misericordiâ motus, eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondidit. Mox anguis recreatus vires recepit, et agricolæ, pro beneficio, letale vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabula docet, qualem mercedem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

29. *Asinus et Equus.*

Asinus equum beatum prædicabat, qui<sup>32</sup> tam copiose pasceretur, quum sibi post molestissimos labores ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur. Fortè autem bello exorto, equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labores tandem, multis vulneribus confossus<sup>33</sup>, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicatus, *O me stolidum*<sup>34</sup>, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex præsentis temporis fortunâ æstimaverim!*

30. *Agricola et Filii.*

Agricola senex, quum mortem sibi appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos, ut fieri solet, interdum discor-

---

<sup>31</sup> *ut is.* <sup>32</sup> The relative pronoun often includes the designation of a cause, and may be translated by, because he, when he, and the like. <sup>33</sup> *confodio.* <sup>34</sup> The accusative is used in exclamations, with or without an interjection.

dare noverat, et fascem virgularum afferri jubet. Quibus allatis<sup>35</sup>, filios hortatur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. Quod quum<sup>36</sup> facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quàm firma res esset concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

### 31. *Equus et Asinus.*

Asinus, onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò pòst igitur asinus labore consumtus in viâ corruit et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam, in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum*, inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contemseram.*

### 32. *Mulier et Ancillæ.*

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solebat ancillas suas de nocte<sup>37</sup> excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ, diuturno labore fatigatæ, statuerunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm priùs esse cæperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta<sup>38</sup>, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

### 33. *Testudo et Aquila.*

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese volare doceret<sup>39</sup>. Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam rem petere natu-

<sup>35</sup> See note 3, to Fable 2. <sup>36</sup> *quod quum* for *quum hoc*. <sup>37</sup> during the night. <sup>38</sup> *incerta* is to be connected with *domina*. <sup>39</sup> Verbs of asking and teaching take two accusatives.

ræ suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo minùs instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam, ut se volucrem facere vellet. Itaque ungulis arreptam<sup>40</sup> aquila sustulit<sup>41</sup> in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occæcatos, consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ suâ.

### 34. *Luscinia et Accipiter.*

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniâ. Quæ quum intelligeret, sibi mortem impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem, *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explere, et suadere adeò, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur*<sup>42</sup>. Cui accipiter, *insanirem*, inquit, *si partem*<sup>43</sup> *prædam amittere, et incerta pro certis sectari vellem.*

### 35. *Senex et Mors.*

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat<sup>44</sup>, iisque sublatis<sup>45</sup> domum redire cœpit. Quum aliquantùm viæ progressus esset, et onere et viâ defatigatus, fascem deposuit, et secum ætatis et inopiæ mala contemplatus, Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ<sup>46</sup> ipsum ab omnibus his malis liberet. Tum Mors, senis precibus auditis, subito adstitit, et, quid vellet, percunctatur. At Senex, quem jam votorum suorum pœnitebat<sup>47</sup>, *nihil*, inquit, *sed requiro*<sup>48</sup>, *qui onus paululùm alleret, dum ego rursus subeo.*

---

<sup>40</sup> arripio. <sup>41</sup> tollo. <sup>42</sup> venor. <sup>43</sup> pario. <sup>44</sup> cædo. <sup>45</sup> tollo.  
<sup>46</sup> quæ for ut ea. <sup>47</sup> pœnitet with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. <sup>48</sup> aliquem, which is commonly omitted before the relative pronoun.



36. *Inimici.*

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo, qui inter se capitalia odia exercebant. Unus eorum in prorâ, alter in puppi residebat. Ortâ tempestate ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedebat, gubernatorem, *utram partem navis priùs submersum iri existimaret.* Cui gubernator, *proram,* respondit. Tum ille, *jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*

37. *Hinnuleus et Cervus.*

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogâsse dicitur: *Mi pater, quum multò sis major canibus et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis, quid<sup>49</sup> fit, ut canes tantopere metuas?* Ibi cervus ridens, *mi nate,* inquit, *vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit, ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos<sup>50</sup> nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. *Hædus et Lupus.*

Quum hædus evasisset lupum et confugisset in caulam ovium, *quid tu, stulte,* inquit ille, *hîc te saluum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?* Non curo, inquit hædus; *nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

---

<sup>49</sup> i. e. *quomodo*, how.    <sup>50</sup> those timid by nature.

39. *Corvus et Vulpes.*

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolârat. Vulpecula, illum caseum appētens, corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primùm formam ejus pennarumque nitorem laudâsset, *pol*, inquit, *te avium regem esse dicerem, si cantus pulchritudini tuæ responderet.* Tum ille, laudibus vulpis inflatus, etiam cantu se valere demonstrare voluit. Ita verò e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum<sup>51</sup> devoravit.

Hæc fabula docet, vitandas esse adulatorum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis insidiantur.

40. *Leo.*

Societatem junxerant Leo, Juvenca, Capra, Ovis. Prædâ autem, quam ceperant, in quatuor partes æquales divisâ<sup>52</sup>, leo, prima, ait, mea est; debetur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit, is sciat, se habiturum me inimicum sibi. Quid facerent imbecilles bestię, aut quæ sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

41. *Mus et Rusticus.*

Mus a Rustico in caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat, modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

42. *Vultur et Ariculæ.*

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, quod illis daturus esset die natali suo. Quæ, quum ad tempus

---

<sup>51</sup> *arripio.* <sup>52</sup> *ablative absolute.*

adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere cœpit.

43. *Ranæ.*

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiatum esset, Solem uxorem duxisse. Sed una cæteris prudentior, *O vos stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis, quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet? Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*

44. *Ranæ et Jupiter.*

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primùm refugere<sup>53</sup>, deinde verò, trabem in aquâ natantem conspicati, magno cum contemptu in eâ consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter, earum stultitiam puniturus, hydrum illis misit, a quo quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. *Lupi et Pastores.*

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initurus esset, eâ conditione, ut oratores suos ipsi traderent, Demosthenes<sup>54</sup> populo narravit fabulam, quâ<sup>55</sup> iis callidum regis consilium ante oculos poneret. Dixit enim, lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse, se nunquam in posterum greges esse impugnatu-  
 ros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed

---

<sup>53</sup> The infinitive instead of the finite verb; in cases of this kind *capit* for the singular, and *caperunt* for the plural, can sometimes be understood. <sup>54</sup> The greatest orator of those times, and most earnestly opposed to the Macedonian king. <sup>55</sup> *quâ* here implies a design, and therefore is followed by the subjunctive.

quum lupi caulas excubiis nudatas vidissent, eos impetu facto omnem gregem dilaniâsse.

46. *Puer mendax.*

Puer, oves pascens, crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium laturi advenerant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente multis cum lacrymis vicīnos orare cœpit, *ut sibi et gregi subvenirent.* At illi, eum pariter ut antea ludere existimantes, preces ejus et lacrymas neglexerunt, ita ut lupo liberè in oves grassaretur plurimasque earum dilaniaret.

47. *Corvus.*

Corvus, qui caseum fortè repererat, gaudium altâ voce significavit. Quo sono allecti<sup>56</sup> plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum facto, opimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

48. *Cornix et Columba.*

Cornix columbæ gratulabatur sæcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet. At illa : *ne mei, inquit, doloris causam commemores. Nam quos pullos edūco, eos<sup>57</sup> dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos vendit. Ita mihi mea sæcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. *Leo, Asīnus et Vulpis.*

Vulpis, asīnus et leo venatum iverant. Amplâ prædâ factâ, leo asīnum illam partiri jubet. Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret æquales, leo eum correptum dila-

---

<sup>56</sup> *allicio.* <sup>57</sup> The Romans usually put the sentence beginning with the relative pronoun before that which begins with a demonstrative pronoun.



navit, et vulpeculæ partiendi negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus*<sup>58</sup> *me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant.*

#### 50. *Muscæ.*

Effusa mellis copia est: Muscæ advolant:  
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus  
Revolare nequeunt. Heu miseram, inquit, vicem!  
Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit<sup>59</sup> suaviter,  
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!  
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hâc depingitur.

#### 51. *Cancer.*

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore  
Pascendi cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit  
Jejûna, simul accurrit, et prædam capit.  
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, *salo*  
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim *solo*<sup>60</sup> ingredi!  
Suus unicuique præfinitus est locus,  
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.

#### 52. *Culex et Taurus.*

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex  
Consedit; seque dixit<sup>61</sup>, mole si suâ  
Eum gravaret, avolaturum illico.  
At ille: nec te consistentem senseram.

---

<sup>58</sup> *Hujus*, pointing to the ass. <sup>59</sup> *pellicio*. <sup>60</sup> Observe the play on the words *salo* and *solo*. <sup>61</sup> i. e. *et dixit, se avolaturum*.



### III. MYTHOLOGY.

1. Cadmus, Agenōris filius, quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bæotiâ custodem, occiderat, omnem suam prolem interemtam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ, uxore suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo in dracones conversi sunt.

2. Amycus, Neptuni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regnâ venissent, cogebat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidebat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certamen provocâsset, Pollux cum eo contendit et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii, mirâ magnitudine fuisse dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus novem digitis crescebant. Itaque quum essent annorum novem<sup>1</sup> in cælum ascendere sunt conati. Huc sibi aditum sic faciebant, ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponerent, aliosque præterea montes extruerent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interemti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob cædem Athenis<sup>2</sup> commissam, in Cretam abiit ad regem Minoëm. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minoë aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ aptavit, et cum eo avolavit. Dum Icarus altiùs evolabat, cerâ solis calore calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelagus est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit<sup>3</sup>. Tum Apollo,

---

<sup>1</sup> The genitive of quality. <sup>2</sup> *Athenæ -arum*. <sup>3</sup> *percussio*.

quòd filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclôpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admêto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitutem dedit.

6. Alcestim, Pelix filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras curru junxisset. Admetus, qui eam perditè amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admeto, dum ei serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curru junxit, quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus<sup>4</sup> munus ab Apolline accepit, ut præsens periculum effugeret, si quis sponte pro eo moreretur<sup>5</sup>. Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admeti pro eo mori voluissent, uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules, fortè adveniens, Orci<sup>6</sup> manibus eripuit et Admeto reddidit.

7. Cassiôpe filiæ suæ Andromædæ formam Nereïdum formæ anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptuno postulerunt, ut Andromeda ceto immani, quod oras populabatur, objiceretur. Quæ quum ad saxum alligata esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medusam occiderat, advolavit, et, belluâ devictâ et interemtâ, Andromedam liberavit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsata fuerat, Persëo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re cognitâ, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso, omnes in saxa mutati sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromedâ in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespëri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Aleÿône, conjugis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitavit. Tum deorum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutati, quæ Alcyones appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore.

---

<sup>4</sup> *implico*. <sup>5</sup> *morior*. <sup>6</sup> *Orcus* is commonly put for the lower world itself; it here means the god, who conducts men to the lower world.

Per illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur ; unde nautæ tranquillos et serenos dies Alcyonios appellare solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit Diis, ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concrederet eumque ad epulas Deorum admitteret. At ille, quæ apud Jovem audiverat, cum mortalibus communicabat. Ob id crimen dicitur apud inferos in aquâ collocatus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumturus est, aqua recedit. Tum etiam poma ei super caput pendent ; sed, quoties ea decerpere conatur, rami vento moti<sup>7</sup> recedunt. Alii saxum ejus capiti impendēre dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes Dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui inscripta erant verba : *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant ; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio imperat, ut Deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret, qui in monte Idâ greges pascebat ; hunc earum litem diremturum<sup>8</sup> esse. Huic Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset, omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita<sup>9</sup> ; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit ; Venus autem Helēnam, Ledaë et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare spopondit<sup>10</sup>. Paris, hoc dono prioribus anteposito, Venerem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea, Veneris hortatu, Lacedæmōnem profectus Helenam conjugii suo Menelão eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret, Achillem filium suum citò perituum esse<sup>11</sup>, si Græcorum exercitum ad

---

<sup>7</sup> *moreo*. <sup>8</sup> *dirimo*. The infinitive depends on *dixit*, of which the idea is contained in *imperat*. <sup>9</sup> *polliceor*. <sup>10</sup> *spondeo*. <sup>11</sup> *perco*.

Trojam sequeretur, eum misit in insulam Scyron regique Lycomedi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent, eum ibi occultari, unus eorum Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea in calathiscis ponebat, simulque clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit. Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicen cecinit<sup>12</sup>; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde<sup>13</sup> eum virum esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus Græcorum exercitus Aulide convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianæ retinebat. Agamemnon enim, dux illius expeditionis, cervam Deæ sacram vulneraverat, superbiùsque<sup>14</sup> in Dianam loquutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocâsset, responderunt, iram Deæ expiari non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolâsset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus, mentitur, Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diana, virginem miserata, cervam ei supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent. Quare Græci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Prometheus, Japēti filius, primus homines ex luto finxit, iisque ignem e cælo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque, quomodo cinere obrūtum servarent. Ob hanc rem Vulcanus eum in monte Caucâso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis alliga-

---

<sup>12</sup> *cano.* <sup>13</sup> *unde* in the beginning of a sentence for *et inde.* <sup>14</sup> *superbiùs, quàm par est.* This elliptical comparative is to be regarded as a positive of increased force.



vit ad saxum, et aquilam ei apposuit, quæ<sup>15</sup> cor exederet. Quantùm verò interdiu exederat, tantùm nocte crescebat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercules transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberavit.

16. Pluto, inferorum Deus, a Jove fratre petebat, ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cereris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negavit<sup>16</sup> quidem, Cererem passuram esse, ut filia in tenebris Tartari moraretur; sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, raperet. Quare Proserpinam, in nemore Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiatu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret, ubi filia esset, eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniorum, cujus uxor Metanira puerum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque, ut se tanquam nutricem in domum reciperent. Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divino alebat, noctu clām igne obruebat. Itaque mirum in modum crescebat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observaverunt. Qui quum viderent, Cererem puerum in ignem mittere, pater exclamavit. Tum Dea Celeum exanimavit; Triptolemo autem currum draconibus junctum tribuit, frugesque mandavit, quas<sup>17</sup> per orbem terrarum vectus<sup>18</sup> disseminaret.

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Cæneo peperit Meleagrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titionem dederunt, præfantes, Meleagrum tam diu victurum<sup>19</sup>, quàm diu is titio foret incolumis. Hunc itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Interim Diana, Cæneo irata, quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudine misit, qui agrum

<sup>15</sup> quæ with the idea of design. Hence the subjunctive follows.

<sup>16</sup> i. e. dixit, Cererem non esse passuram. <sup>17</sup> See Note 15. <sup>18</sup> veho.

<sup>19</sup> Supply esse.



Calydonium vastaret. Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus ex omni Græciâ delectis<sup>20</sup> interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vel-  
lent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occi-  
dit. Tum Althæa, gravi irâ in filium commota, titionem  
illum fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At  
sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mu-  
tatæ sunt.

19. Europam, Agenoris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in  
taurum mutatus Sidōne Cretam transvexit<sup>21</sup>, et ex eâ pro-  
creavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem et Rhadamanthum. Hanc  
ut reducerent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additâ,  
ut nec ipsi redirent, nisi sororem invenissent. Horum  
unus, Cadmus nomine, quum erraret, Delphos venit, ibique  
responsum accepit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur; ubi  
ille decubuisset<sup>22</sup>, ibi urbem conderet. Quod quum faceret,  
in Bæotiam venit. Ibi aquam quærens ad fontem Castali-  
um dracōnem invenit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiebat.  
Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit.  
Unde Sparti enati sunt. Pugnâ inter illos exortâ, quinque  
superfuerunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles. Thebanorum  
stirpes originem duxerunt.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semële filius, exercitum  
in Indiam duceret, Silēnus ab agmine aberravit. Quem  
Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio liberaliter accepit, eique  
ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reduceret. Ob hoc  
beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut, quicquid  
vellet, a se peteret. Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset<sup>23</sup> au-  
rum fieret. Quod quum impetrâset, quidquid tetigerat  
aurum fiebat. Primò gavisus est<sup>24</sup> hâc virtute suâ; mox  
intellexit, nihil ipsi hoc munere perniciosius esse. Nam

<sup>20</sup> deligo. <sup>21</sup> transveho. <sup>22</sup> decumbo. <sup>23</sup> tango. <sup>24</sup> gaudeo.

etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabatur. Quum jam fame cruciaretur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocaret. Quem<sup>25</sup> Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colore<sup>26</sup> aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superabat. Hæc quum a pluribus in conjugium peteretur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet, prius cursu cum eâ contenderet; si victus esset, occideretur. Multos quum superasset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomœne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currebant, horum<sup>27</sup> unum post alterum projecit, iisque Atalantæ cursum tardavit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomenes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblitus<sup>28</sup> Veneris beneficio se vicisse, grates ei non egit. Hanc ob causam Hippomœnes mutatus est in leonem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum fuit, tam diu eum regnaturum, quàm diu eum crinem custodisset. Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnaret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta<sup>29</sup> est, et, ut ei victoriam pararet, patri dormienti fatalem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret, Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum aveheret. Sed ille negavit<sup>30</sup>,

<sup>25</sup> i. e. *eum itaque*. The relative *qui, quæ, quod* often stands in the beginning of a sentence in such a manner, that it must be explained by *hic, hæc, hoc, or is, ea, id* and a conjunction (as *et, vero, igitur, tamen, &c.*) See note to second Fable. <sup>26</sup> Ablative of quality. <sup>27</sup> supply *malorum*. <sup>28</sup> *obliviscor*. <sup>29</sup> *corripio*. <sup>30</sup> i. e. *dixit, Cretam non esse recepturam, &c.*

Cretam tantum scelus<sup>31</sup> esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur<sup>32</sup>. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant. Hodieque, si quando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit, mittit se in aquam raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiopes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Nioben, Tantali filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quâ procreavit filios septem, totidemque filias. Quem partum Niobe Latonæ liberis anteposuit, superbiusque loquuta est in Apollinem et Dianam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diana autem filias. Niobe, liberis orbata, in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodieque manare narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

24. Phineus, Agenoris filius, ab Apolline futurarum rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum verò hominibus deorum consilia enuntiaret, Jupiter eum excæcavit, et immisit ei Harpyias, quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter rogarent, dixit, se illis iter demonstraturum esse, si eum pœnâ liberarent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilonis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugaverunt in insulas Strophæadas, et Phineum pœnâ liberârunt.

---

<sup>31</sup> the thing for the person; *scelus* for *mulierem tam scelestam*.

<sup>32</sup> in a narration the present often takes the place of the perfect.

#### IV. ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. Thales interrogatus, an facta hominum deos laterent<sup>1</sup>, respondit, ne cogitata quidem<sup>2</sup>.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicebat, neminem, dum viveret<sup>3</sup>, beatum haberi posse, quòd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti<sup>4</sup> fortunæ obnoxii essent.

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ<sup>5</sup> ab eo audivissent, ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem, ut causam redderent eorum, quæ dixissent, respondebant, *Ipsam dixisse. Ipse autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus, quum patriam Prienen ab hostibus expugnatam et eversam fugeret, interrogatus, cur nihil ex bonis suis secum ferret, *ego verò*, respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis vacuum uni philosophiæ operam dare.

---

<sup>1</sup> *latere aliquem.* <sup>2</sup> supply *eos latent.* <sup>3</sup> in sentences dependent on other sentences the subjunctive is used, when the thoughts or words of others are cited. <sup>4</sup> *anceps.* <sup>5</sup> connect *ea quæ.*



7. Anaxagōras quum a longinquâ peregrinatione, scientiæ augendæ causâ susceptâ, in patriam rediisset<sup>6</sup>, agrosque suos neglectos<sup>7</sup> et desertos videret, *non essem*, inquit, *salvus, nisi ista periissent*<sup>8</sup>.

8. Carneādes usque ad extremam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit, ut, quum cibi capiendi causâ accubisset<sup>9</sup> cogitationibus inhærens, manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.

9. Idem, adversus Zenōnem Stoicum scripturus, caput hellebōro purgabat, ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte filii auditâ, vultu nihil immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse*<sup>10</sup>.

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus, agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *graviter te castigarem*, inquit, *nisi iratus essem*.

12. Plato quoque quum in servum vehementiùs exarsisset<sup>11</sup>, veritus ne vindictæ modum exerceret, Speusippo adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statueret.

13. Idem, discendi cupiditate ductus, Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis Geometriam et Astronomiam didicit<sup>12</sup>. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socrātem damnaverunt, quòd novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagōram quoque philosophum, qui ausus fuerat<sup>13</sup> scribere, *se ignorare an dii essent*, Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt<sup>14</sup>.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset, quòd<sup>15</sup> mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret domo. Tum ille, *quo-*

---

6 redeo. 7 negligo. 8 pereoo. 9 accumbo. 10 gigno. 11 exar-  
deo. 12 disco. 13 audeo. 14 pello. 15 quid est quod, why?



niam, inquit, dum illam domi perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterarum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias faciliùs feram.

16. Xenocràtes philosophus quum maledicorum quorundam sermoni interesset<sup>16</sup>, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur, interrogatus, *cur solus taceret*, respondit : *quia dixisse me aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant, sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus<sup>17</sup>.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino, qui eloquentiâ et eruditione omnes suæ ætatis homines superare existimabatur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, *quapropter tam diu vellet in vitâ remanere?* respondit : *quia nihil habeo, quod<sup>18</sup> senectutem meam accûsem.*

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrates, quem Oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olera venditabat; et Demosthënis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homerus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumtus esse<sup>19</sup> creditur, quòd quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam<sup>20</sup> solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmate, se octoginta annos natum in certamen musicum descendisse, et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem

---

<sup>16</sup> intersum. <sup>17</sup> prohibeo. <sup>18</sup> nihil habeo quod. I have no reason, why. <sup>19</sup> absumo. <sup>20</sup> propono.

aliquamdiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrāti filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragædiæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur ibique in loco aprico sederet, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille extinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse<sup>21</sup> magnum inter poëtas tragicos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus lacertatus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragædiâ sententiam quandam tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus<sup>22</sup> dixit: *se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.*

26. Philippides, comædiarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certamine præter spem vicisset, et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè extinctus est.

27. Pindârus poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum, quæ sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana Pindari hymnis tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Mædoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo et familiæ pepercit<sup>23</sup>.

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent, ne urbs egrederetur.

---

<sup>21</sup> et ipse, likewise. <sup>22</sup> progredior. <sup>23</sup> parcere, with the dative of the object.

29. Demosthenes, Atheniensis, incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum<sup>24</sup> multi eum ingenio parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volebat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur, accuratè antea meditatus esset. Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hâc re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facilè de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solebat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi inconsideratè dicta hominibus afferrent, solebat precari a diis, ne quod<sup>25</sup> ipsi verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferebat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonius persuasit<sup>26</sup>, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse<sup>27</sup>.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniorum legislâtor, Delphis in templum Apollinis intrâset, ut a Deo oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: nescio utrùm Deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus potiùs videris esse.

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniorum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *melius itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriâ tenebat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprète loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti, *utrùm Achilles esse mallet, an Homerus*, respondit: *Tu vero mallesne te in Olym-*

---

<sup>24</sup> although. <sup>25</sup> for *aliquod*. <sup>26</sup> *persuadere* with the dative of the object. <sup>27</sup> *disco*.

*pico certamine victorem remungiari, an præco esse qui victorum nomina proclāmat?*

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos ratus<sup>28</sup>, arma in templis affixa<sup>29</sup> nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse viderent, deos iter suum sequi, ut ipsis præliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, *an clypeus salvus esset?* deinde, *an hostes fusi essent?* Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniorum, militem quen-dam, viâ egressum, castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *ne speciem quidem rapturi præbeas volo*<sup>30</sup>.

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum quibusdam ei, ut sævum, exprobrantibus, *qualem invēni*, inquit, *talem reliqui*.

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *quantas tibi gratias Athenæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii faciant, ut quantas ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas*<sup>31</sup> *ei videar retulisse*<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>28</sup> reor. <sup>29</sup> affigo. <sup>30</sup> volo præbeas, supply ut. <sup>31</sup> In sentences which relate to each other, and begin with *is....qui, talis....qualis, tantus....quantus*, that which begins with a relative usually precedes. <sup>32</sup> refero.



42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam caveret, fortem militem, sed ipsi alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè aleret, nec a rege adjuvaretur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis haberem ægram, abscinderem potius an curarem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ fidiorem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata, a *Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare solebat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere. *Nam conviciis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evadam, dum eos dictis factisque mendacii arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotelem philosophum, quâ filium sibi natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi genitum esse scito. Quod equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore, ut<sup>33</sup> a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

46. Alexander, Macædo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptore suo audivisset, innumerabiles mundos esse, *heu me miserum, inquit, qui ne uno quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedonum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conatus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne<sup>34</sup> eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniâ tibi conciliaveris? Scito, amorem non auro emi, sed virtutibus.*

---

<sup>33</sup> *spero fore ut*, a common periphrasis, instead of *spero* followed by a future infinitive. <sup>34</sup> for *num speras*.



48. Alexandro Macedoni, Asiâ debellatâ, Corinthii per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitate suâ donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, *nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii, quàm tibi et Herculi*. Quo audito Alexander honorem sibi delatum<sup>35</sup> lubentissimè accepit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperâset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus*; Laconicâ brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affīgi jussit. Cui ille, *hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas. Meâ quidem nihil interest, humine*<sup>36</sup> *an sublimè putrescam*.

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contusa<sup>37</sup> et odoribus mixta cum aquâ potabat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli Manibus<sup>38</sup> dicaret, certamen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudâset.

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex, patriâ pulsus, Corinthi pueros litteras docuit<sup>39</sup>.

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompejo superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.

---

<sup>35</sup> *defero*. <sup>36</sup> *for utrum humi*. <sup>37</sup> *contundo*. <sup>38</sup> *from Manes*.  
<sup>39</sup> *docere* with two accusatives.

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, *an quisquam mortalium se esset felicior*, Deus Aglæum quendam Psophidium feliciorem prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcædum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos, quàmvis senex, nunquam excesse-  
rat, fructibus et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italiâ esset, audit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorificè de se loquutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his, *nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multò etiam plura et graviora in te loquuturi eramus*. Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigoni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam haberet cum privato quodam, fratrem rogavit, ut de eâ domi cognosceret. At ille, *in foro potiùs*, inquit. *Nam si culpâ vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparebit; sin* damnandus es, *nostra justitia*.

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anâpi et Amphinomi, qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculo e flammis eripuerunt.

58. Spartanus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret, *at mihi*, inquit, *pugnare, non fugere est propositum*.

59. Spartanus quidam in magistratûs petitione ab æmulis victus<sup>40</sup>, *maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse*, dixit, *quòd patria sua se meliores cives haberet*.

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicerat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, *se non arbitrari, Lacedæmoniorum quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse*, ille respondit : *at anseres te diutius*.

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victores renuntiati essent, tanto affectus est gaudio, ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africanus nunquam ad negotia publica accedebat, antequam in templo Jovis precatus esset.

63. Scipio dicere solebat, hosti non solū dandam esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus rex Epiri, fugienti hosti pertinaciter instandum esse negabat: non solū, ne fortiū ex necessitate resisteret, sed ut postea quoque faciliū acie cederet, ratus, victores fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens, interrogatus, quid postero die facturus esset? *tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset, comburerem*.

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis statuisque exornavit, ex tantis manubiis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset unde<sup>41</sup> ejus filia dotem acciperet. Quare Senatus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africanus major Ennii poëtæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocari jussit, quòd Scipionum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catonis Censorii filius, in acie, cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset, animadvertissetque gladium excidisse vaginā, rediit in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus cesserant, testamentum facere jussas, ad locum recuperandum misit; minatus, eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>41</sup> non esset aliquod de quo. <sup>42</sup> recipio.

69. Publius Decius consul, quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem videret, capite pro reipublicæ salute devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnâ strage editâ plurimis telis obrûtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum<sup>43</sup> restituere conati erant, ipse capitis damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi percuti jussit.

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis prote-nus curiam peteret, ibique muneris sui negotia strenuè obiret<sup>44</sup>.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Persëo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit, ut serenâ nocte subitò luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant, hoc omine futuram cladem portendi. Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnâsse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis; cicatricem aversam<sup>45</sup> nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse: coronis esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plùs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phalëris idem

---

<sup>43</sup> expello. <sup>44</sup> obeo. <sup>45</sup> i. e. in the part of the body turned from the enemy, the back.



donatus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem.

74. Hannibalem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia Carpetanorum reliquerunt. Quorum exemplum ne cæteri quoque barbari sequerentur, edixit, eos a se esse dimissos, et insuper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi suspecta erat, demum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus<sup>46</sup> eos trajiceret, jussit ferocissimum elephantorum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerâset, se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephante exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem, tranavit amnem, et reliqui quoque eum sequuti sunt.

---

<sup>46</sup> The pronoun *quibus* contains the idea of design, and is therefore followed by a subjunctive.



## SECOND DIVISION.



### V. OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE EMPERORS.

#### LIBER PRIMUS.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænêas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Græcorum pepercerat<sup>1</sup>, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit.

3. Post Æneæ mortem, Ascanius, Æneæ filius, regnum accepit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit<sup>2</sup>, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam longam nuncupavit. Eum sequutus est Silvius, qui post Æneæ mortem a Laviniâ genitus erat<sup>3</sup>. Ejus posteri omnes, usque ad Romam conditam, Albæ regnaverunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romulus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut

---

<sup>1</sup> *parcere alicui.* <sup>2</sup> *transfere.* <sup>3</sup> *gigno.*

clypeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multò clariorem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmine ictus et in Albanum lacum præcipitatus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit, Numitorem et Amulium. Horum minor natus, Amulius, fratri optionem dedit, utrùm regnum habere vellet, an bona, quæ pater reliquisset. Numitor paterna bona prætulit<sup>4</sup>; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possideret, Numitoris filium per insidias interemit, et filiam fratris, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit<sup>5</sup>. Hoc quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tiberim abjici jussit.

7. Forte Tiberis aquâ ultra ripam se effuderat<sup>6</sup>, et quum pueri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eorum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit, et uxori Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos dedit.

8. Sic Romulus et Remus pueritiam inter pastores transegerunt. Quum adolevissent<sup>7</sup>, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset, Amulium interfecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt. ante  
Tum urbem condiderunt in monte Aventino, quam Chr.  
Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit. Hæc 754.  
quum mœnibus circumdaretur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia transiliebat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi<sup>8</sup> accurrerunt.

---

<sup>4</sup> præfero. <sup>5</sup> pario. <sup>6</sup> effundo. <sup>7</sup> adolesco. <sup>8</sup> pello.

Sed novæ urbis civibus conjuges deerant<sup>9</sup>. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent, Romani, inter ipsos ludos, spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptores susceperunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpejam virginem inciderunt, quæ in arce sacra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstraret, eique permiserunt, ut munus sibi posceret. Illa petiit, ut sibi darent, quod in sinistris manibus gererent, annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes, in arcem ab eâ perducti, scutis Tarpejam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerebant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpejum tenebat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ cæde raptæ processerunt, et hinc patres, hinc conjuges et soceros complectebantur et rogabant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus commoti sunt. Romulus sædus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum Senatores legit, eosque cùm ob ætatem, tum ob reverentiam iis debitam, Patres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupavit. Anno A. V. regni vicesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustraret, C. 37. inter tempestatem ortam<sup>10</sup>, repentè oculis hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a Senatoribus interfectum, alii ad Deos sublatum<sup>11</sup> esse existimaverunt.

13. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso Numa Pompilius, Curibus, urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus, rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minùs tamen civitati profuit. Nam et

---

<sup>9</sup> desum. <sup>10</sup> orior. <sup>11</sup> tollo.

leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et bellicosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciebat, se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjugis suæ, jussu facere dicebat. Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus A. V.  
avus se in bello adversus Sabinos sortem et stre- 81.  
nuum virum præstiterat. Rex creatus bellum Al-  
banis indixit, idque trigeminorum, Horatiorum et Curiatio-  
rum, certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii  
Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnâset,  
fulmine ictus cum domo suâ arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ A. V.  
nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitate et 114.  
religione avo similis, Latinos bello domuit, urbem  
ampliavit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcerem pri-  
mus ædificavit. Ad Tiberis ostia urbem condidit, Ostiam-  
que vocavit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. V.  
accepit, Demarati filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Co- 137.  
rinthi fugiens in Etruriam venerat. Ipse Tarquini-  
us, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accepit, aliquando Ro-  
mam profectus erat. Advenienti aquila pileum abstulit, et,  
postquam altè evolaverat, reposuit. Hinc Tanaquil conjux,  
mulier auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiari-  
tatem consequutus est, qui eum filiorum suorum tutorem  
reliquit. Sed is pupillis regnum interceptit. Senatoribus,  
quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minorum  
gentium<sup>12</sup> sunt appellati. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec  
paucos agros, hostibus ademptos<sup>13</sup>, urbis territorio adjunxit.

---

<sup>12</sup> The descendants of the older senators were called *majorum gentium*. <sup>13</sup> *adimo*.



Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Ancilios, quibus regnum eripuerat, occisus est.

A. V. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen et famulâ.

176. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanaquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugui persuasit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil de superiore parte domûs populum allocuta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret, Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnare cœpit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

A. V. 20. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui Servius 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus Curiae dejectus, quum domum fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit et prima conjugem regem salvavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in viâ jacens, carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Etruriæ, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ feminae, conjugui Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam occidit in conspectu mariti, patris et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.



22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, alii-  
 que nonnulli in exitium regis conjurârunt, populo-  
 que persuaserunt, ut ei portas Urbis clauderet.  
 Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppug-  
 nabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis  
 suis. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges, annos  
 ducentos quadraginta tres.

A. V.  
 243.

23. Hinc consules cœpère pro uno rege duo creari, ut,  
 si unus malus esset, alter eum coërceret. Annum iis impe-  
 rium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentio-  
 res redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis  
 regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis  
 vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed  
 Collatino paulò pòst dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim,  
 ne quis ex Tarquiniorum familiâ Romæ maneret. Ergo  
 cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus lo-  
 cum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ  
 pugnâ Brutus, consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invi-  
 cem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores  
 recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ quasi communem  
 patrem per annum luxerunt<sup>14</sup>. Valerius Publicola Sp.  
 Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collegam sibi fecit; qui, quum  
 morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collegam  
 sumsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius  
 bellum Romanis intulit, Porsënâ, rege Etruscorum,  
 auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles  
 solus pontem ligneum defendit et hostes cohibuit, donec  
 pons a tergo ruptus esset<sup>15</sup>. Tum se cum armis in Tiberim  
 coniecit et ad suos transnavit.

A. V.  
 245.

<sup>14</sup> lugeo. <sup>15</sup> rumpo.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi, in castra hostis se contulit, eo consilio, ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsena eum ignibus allatis<sup>16</sup> terreret, dextram aræ accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset. Hoc facinus rex miratus juvenem dimisit incolumen. Tum hic, quasi beneficium referens, ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse. Hâc re territus Porsena pacem cum Romanis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tusculum se contulit, ibique privatus cum uxore consenuit.

A. V. 27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, populus Romæ seditionem fecit, questus, quòd tributis  
259. et militiâ a senatu exhauriretur. Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit et in montem trans Anienem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbati Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui<sup>17</sup> eam senatui conciliaret. Hic iis inter alia fabulam narravit de ventre et membris humani corporis; quâ populus commotus est, ut in Urbem rediret. Tum primùm Tribuni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitatis superbiam defenderent.

A. V. 28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus dictus ab urbe Volscorum Coriölis, quam bello ceperat, plebi invisus fieri cœpit.  
261. Quare urbe expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanorum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux exercitus factus Romanos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium Urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suorum legationibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex Urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus

---

<sup>16</sup> *affero*. <sup>17</sup> *qui* may be translated to the end, that he; or *qui conciliaret*, agreeably to the English idiom, to reconcile.

commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce Fabio Con-  
A. V.  
274.  
 sule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes, dolo  
 usi, eos in insidias pellexerunt. In prælio ibi exorto omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum, illum, qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab Urbe conditâ  
A. V.  
 Decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.  
302.  
 Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii Centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commōvit. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Vejentanos Furius Camillus  
A. V.  
 urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum  
358.  
 ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis, pueris Falerios reducendum tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.

32. Hâc tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Romanis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanos crimini datum est, quòd albis equis<sup>18</sup> triumphâset, et præ-

<sup>18</sup> *i. e.* in a chariot drawn by white horses.

A. V. dam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque ob eam causam  
 364. et civitate expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli Senònes  
 ad Urbem venerunt, Romanos apud flumen Alliam  
 vicerunt, et Urbem etiam occupârunt. Jam nihil præter  
 Capitolium defendi potuit. Sed jam præsidium fame la-  
 borabat, et in eo erant<sup>19</sup>, ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent,  
 quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes  
 magno prælio superaret.

### LIBER SECUNDUS.

A. V. 1. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto post  
 394. Urbem conditam Galli iterum ad Urbem accesse-  
 rant, et quarto milliaro trans Anienem fluvium con-  
 siderant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gal-  
 lus quidam, eximiâ corporis magnitudine, fortissimum Ro-  
 manorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius,  
 nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accepit, Gallum occi-  
 dit, eumque torque aureo spoliavit, quo ornatus erat. Hinc  
 et ipse et posterî ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fu-  
 gam capessiverunt.

A. V. 2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno Urbis  
 406. quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit,  
 robøre atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex  
 Romanis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Valeri-  
 us, tribunus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset armatus,  
 corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissâ  
 pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit.  
 Ita factum est, ut Gallus facili negotio a Valerio interfice-  
 retur, qui hinc Corvini nomen accepit.

<sup>19</sup> *crant*, referring to the collective noun *præsidium*.



3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Samnitibus, ad quod L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris profectus est. Qui, quum negotii cujusdam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille, occasionem nactus, felicissimè dimicavit et Samnites delevit. Ob hanc rem a dictatore capitis damnatus est. At ille in Urbem confūgit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse interficeretur.

A. V.

430.

4. Duobus annis pòst T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius Consules bellum adversum Samnites gerebant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid faciendum putaret. Ille ait, aut omnes occidendos esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt.

A. V.

433.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilio poposcerunt<sup>1</sup>. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primùm Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quæcunque a Romanis agerentur.

A. V.

472.

6. Pugnâ commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vi-



cit. Nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in prælio interfecti fuerant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur, cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevè orbem terrarum subigerem.*

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Prænestem venit, milliario ab Urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitûs, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis missi, honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret; sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret, eâ conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho, eum interroganti, *qualis ipsi Roma visa esset*; respondit, *se regum patriam vidisse.*

9. In altero prælio cum rege Epiri commisso, Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit, promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum, si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex, admiratus illum, dixisse fertur; *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò pòst Pyrrhus, tertio etiam prælio

fusus, a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnesi urbem, interfectus est. A. V. 481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post Urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Romani, C. Duillio et Cn. Cornelio Asinâ Coss., in mari dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordecim mersit, septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cœnâ rediret, pueri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur. A. V. 490.

11. Paucis annis interjectis bellum in Africam translatum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pugnâ navali superatur; nam, perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, se recepit; Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus præliis vicerunt, magnam vim hominum ceperunt, septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petierunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum miserunt, qui Romanum exercitum magno prælio vicit. Regulus ipse captus et in vincula conjectus est. A. V. 499.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus favit. Quum aliquot præliis victi essent, Regulum rogaverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutationem a Romanis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum, dixit, *se desiisse Romanum esse ex*

*illâ die, quâ in potestatem Pœnorum venisset.* Tum Romanis suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent : illos enim, tot casibus fractos, spem nullam nisi in pace habere : tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

A. V. 13. Tandem C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Coss., anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, magnum 513. prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ, Sardinia et ceteris insulis, quæ intra Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibærum est, Romanis permiserunt.

#### LIBER TERTIUS.

A. V. 1. Anno quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes 529. Gallorum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit : traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum ad id bellum parata fuisse. Res prosperè gesta est apud Clusium : quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis pòst pugnatum est contra Gallos in agro Insubrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione Consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallorum, Viridomarum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar, novem annos natum, aris admovent, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis, Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, A. V. oppugnare aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Qui quum 536. legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubälē in Hispaniā relicto, Pyrenæum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus confligit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium Cos. ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemtus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragésimo anno post Urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam intellectum erat, Hannibalem non aliter vinci posse, quam morâ<sup>1</sup>, Varro tamen, moræ impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnavit; ambo consules A. V. 540.

<sup>1</sup> morâ, i. e. bellum differendo.



victi, Paullus interemtus est. In eâ pugnâ consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a Senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ frater Hannibalis, Hasdrubal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquàm Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus Cos. apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibalem bene pugnavit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibalem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret, quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret. Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philipum vicit.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prosperè gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracusas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnavit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedonia cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus, Hannonem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditionem



accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiones ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium ferè primus. Hic puer duodeviginti annorum in pugnâ ad Ticinum patrem singulari virtute servavit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimorum juvenum, Italiam deserere cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatus Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispânis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suis reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitates ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies lætiores factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquàm in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginensium, prosperè pugnat totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo prælio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

A. V.  
550.

A. V.  
553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plùs semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educebant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc prœlium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum pòst annum undevicesimum quàm cœperat<sup>2</sup>.

#### LIBER QUARTUS.

A. V. 556. 1. Finito Punico bello, sequutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quinctio Flaminiò apud Cynoscephalas, paxque ei data est his legibus: *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret; ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves haberet; reliquas Romanis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem daret filium Demetrium.* T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem vicit.

A. V. 563. 2. Finito bello Macedonico sequutum est bellum Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio Cos., cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali prœlio victus, Antiochus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione Cos. ingenti prœlio fusus est. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit. Data est ei hâc lege, *ut ex Europâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.*

<sup>2</sup> i. e. anno undevicesimo postquam cœperat.

Scipio Romam rediit et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse ad imitationem fratris Asiatici accepit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius Consul, contra eum missus, gravi prælio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romanis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus Cos. regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia peditum ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dederunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ Romam rediit in nave Persei, inusitatae magnitudinis; nam sedecim remorum ordines habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt. A. V. 586.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem susceptum est, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab urbe conditâ, anno quinquagesimo primo, postquàm secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius Coss. in Africam trajecerunt et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclarè gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus in Africâ militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitabant, quàm contra eum prælium committere. A. V. 602.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquàm Romani in Africam trajecerant, Consul est creatus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem, a civibus acerrimè defensam, cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta plurimaque inventa sunt, A. V. 608.



quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquàm condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen Africani junioris accepit.

6. Interim in Macedoniâ quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanorum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redegit, Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam Romanis legatis illatam.

A. V. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur  
608. Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipionis ex Africâ, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrubal; Metelli ex Macedoniâ, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur: Mummii ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. V. 7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post Urbem con-  
610. ditam Viriathus in Lusitaniâ bellum contra Romanos excitavit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimaretur. Denique a suis interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione Cos. peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompejus, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus Cos., qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africanus in Hispaniam



missus est. Is primùm militem ignavum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditionem coëgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit. A. V. 621.

9. P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ Coss. Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quòd Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, patruelles suos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum Cos. Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu improbata est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Cos. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus. A. V. 648.

## LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanorum et Gallorum gentes Italiæ minabantur, aliæque Romanorum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ timor, ne iterum Galli Urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius Cos. creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbrōs et Teutōnes decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, in

A. V. Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos dimicatum est ad Veronam. 653. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt.

A. V. 2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab Urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. 659. Nam Picentes, Marsi Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obedierant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Cos. in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito sociis tribuerunt.

A. V. 3. Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum est; 666. eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque præliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret, et Asiâ, quam invaserat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam, nobilissimos ex senatu, et consulares viros interfece-

runt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus, ex Urbe fugiens, ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans, ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam Urbem ingressus est, quam cæde et sanguine civium replevit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, *Italicum*, quod et *sociale* dictum est, et *civile*, consumserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares viginti quatuor prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

## LIBER SEXTUS.

1. Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cottâ Coss., mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta, apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut hâc urbe captâ totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit, ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumptum multis præliis vicit. Postremò Byzantium fugavit; navali quoque prælio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unâ hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis extincta sunt.

A. V.  
676.



A. V. 2. Anno Urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo  
 678. vo novum in Italiâ bellum commotum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Crixo et Cœnomão, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal, moverunt. Nam contraxerunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicerunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliâ a M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Interim L. Lucullus, bellum Mithridaticum persequutus, regnum Mithridatis invasit, ipsumque regem apud Cabîra civitatem, quo ingentes cõpias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, ingenti prælio superatum fugavit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque minor, quam tenebat, eidem crepta est. Susceptus est Mithridates a Tigrane, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriâ imperabat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratæ omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompejo decretum  
 A. V. est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate  
 687. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniâ minore nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque



multò pòst, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriæ atque consilii. Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus : contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompejus bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedit, et in castra Pompeji venit, ac diadema suum in ejus manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompejus reposuit. Parte regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniâ. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam minorem Deiotäro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, quòd regem Tigranem non recepisset. Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis curram ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobûlus, rex Judæorum. Præolata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum<sup>1</sup>. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio A. V. Coss. anno ab Urbe conditâ sexcentesimo undenagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, 689. sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse prælio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul A. V. est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper 693.

---

<sup>1</sup> that is, *infinitum pondus*.

vincendo usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus præliis vicit.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia  
A. V. et auspicia prælium commisisset, a Surenā, Orodیس  
700. regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. V. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani  
705. nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, victor e Galliā rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent, contradictum est a Pompejo et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in Urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompejo, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic, vacuum urbem ingressus, dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompeji legiones superavit; tum in Græciā adversum Pompejum ipsum dimicavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompejus sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompejum scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Pharsālum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copię majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant. Pugnatum est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompejus et castra ejus direpta

sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis, quàm amicitiam, secutus, occidit Pompejum, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi quondam sui<sup>2</sup>.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar, Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatrz dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompejanarum partium reliquias est persequutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentiùs agere cœpisset, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel ampliùs senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo, ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam A. V. venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est. 709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno Urbis septingentesimo nono, bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favebat Cæsaris percussoribus, Antonius Cos. a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum consulatus daretur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempubli-

---

<sup>2</sup> qui quondam gener Cæsaris fuerat.

cam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii nobiles.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octavianus, qui postea Augustus est appellatus, et M. Antonius, A. V. apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepserat, victam interfecerunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se diviserunt, ut Octavianus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam acciperet.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiâtâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hâc incitatus ingens bellum commovit, dum Cleopatra cupiditate muliebri optat Romæ regnare. Victus est ab A. V. Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hiuc fugit in Ægyptum, et 723. desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse interemit. Cleopatra quoque aspidem sibi admisit, et veneno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo quàm consul fuerat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatûs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuêre.



## VI. OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. Universus terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Europam, Asiam, Africam. Europa ab Africâ sejungitur freto Gaditano, in cujus utrâque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africâ, in Europâ Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Europæ, Asiæ et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceano.

2. Europa terminos habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum et paludem Mæotida; a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceanum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciâ sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romanis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrrenum mare appellatur.

3. In eâ Europæ parte, quæ ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdâta, per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliâ cohæret. Quum universa Hispania dives sit et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti Bætica vocatur, cæteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sita, insula cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris, equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, auroque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spar-

tum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bæticâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ est opposita et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phœcæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Europâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas pluisse; adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodānus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediat. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquamdiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut Deos humanis victimis gaudere existiment. Magistri religionum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu va-

dosus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postremum magni freti similis, non solum majora navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetiâ cum Matronâ conjunxit, Oceano infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus permutandis et ex mari interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus, haud procul ab origine, lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantiæ appellatur. Deinde longo spatio per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus, Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arcior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando, corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas, aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt, non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis, sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ Germani non admodum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus ne-

musve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis paludibusque, invia redditur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, omnium Europæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta annibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen priùs cognita esse cœpit, quàm Claudio imperante. Hadrianus eam, muro ab oceano Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romanis parebat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiâ habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate corporum vincunt, cæterùm ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciores tamen illis magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecori, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate cæteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est quàm latior. In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui,



postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli, cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus, populorum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla facilè est regio, quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat, inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theatra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de ea prædicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcûbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tiberis. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis exoritur; primùm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tiberis, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus, fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romanæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiore parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur,

ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque aliquamdiu potentiâ florerent copiasque haud contemnendas alerent, peregrinis tamen plerumque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epiri, quo superato, urbs in Romanorum potestatem venit.

21. Proxima Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut litteræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis vocatur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catânæ imminet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poëtæ dicunt. Cineres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et feracem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piorum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui flammis quondam repentè ingruentibus, parentes senectute confectos, humeris sublato, flammæ eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuerunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracusis, Corinthiorum coloniâ, ex quinque urbibus conflatâ. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delevit; Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affecit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnata, Archimēdis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethusæ Nymphæ sacer, ad quam Alphēus amnis ex Peloponneso per mare Ionium lapsus comissari dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuerit, id in Arethusæ fonte reddi<sup>1</sup>. De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit, sponte apparet.

---

<sup>1</sup> Supply *dicunt*.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis invia, cælum grave, mare circà importunum. Incolæ latrociniis dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrices Urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus—quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur—tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille Græciam subegit, hic Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis imperium in Macedōnes transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epîrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo incluta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde



suspensos Deorum voluntatem tinnitu significâsse fama est.

27. Achelœi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellâsse existimatur. In hâc Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithæca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeò nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fœcunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo Deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos Gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo conscenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Peneus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenæ, de quâ urbe Deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est, nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli gloriæ studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hâc laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splenderet. Arx ibi sive Acropolis, urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur, splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum, a Themistocle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.



30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incolæ magis corporibus valent, quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrima Thebæ, quas Amphion, musices ope, mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poetæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons ibi Helicon, Musarum sedes, et Cithæron, plurimis poetarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit, quot quàmque præclara munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cuius verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poetarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnesus vocatur, platani folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibîdem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cuius summâ arce (Acrocorinthon appellant) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummi expugnata funditusque deleta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statua illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alpei fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos ex totâ Græciâ concurritur. Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit. Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem Eurōtas fluvijs delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solebant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad inferos descendisse narrant.

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens, plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclādes, sic appellatæ, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus, quæ repenti e mari enata esse dicitur. In eâ insulâ Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quæ numina ibi unâ cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inōpus annis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quòd ob portûs commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eò confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Græciæ, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tamquam in commune totius Græciæ ærarium, conferebant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Eubœa insula littori Bœotiæ et Atticæ prætenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terræ motu a Bœotiâ avulsa esse creditur; sæpiùs eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Græciâ sejungitur, vocatur Eurīpus, sævum et æstuosum mare, quòd continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt, septies quovis die, statis temporibus, fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temerè, in venti modum, huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent, Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus mira-

culi causas investigare non posset, ægritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus. Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fœcundior, quæ propiores sunt mari. Pomiferæ arbores raræ; frequentiores vites; sed uvæ non maturescunt, nisi frigus studiosè arcetur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciæ adjacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodöpe et Orbêlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt, nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi. Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusuque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a iudicibus contendunt. Virgines non parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veneunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cæteræ maritos mercede datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospörum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cum ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herûs<sup>2</sup> et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet

---

<sup>2</sup> *Hero*, gen. *Herûs*, or *Heronis*. f. See exc. 4th to terminations in *o* of the 3d declension, Adam's Latin Grammar.



in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ, e patriâ profugo, condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdëra denique, ubi Diomêdes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciebat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ, relicto patriæ solo, novas sedes quæsierunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedonia, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extremâ Macedoniâ assignâsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo, Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes, per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent, eorumque capitibus affabrè expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque tanto magis, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus<sup>3</sup>. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interiùs habitantes cæteris rudiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis plures hostes interemerit, eò majore existimatione apud suos habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et

---

<sup>3</sup> i. e. quanto quis (aliquis) illustriores majores habet.



Danubius vocatur, et Borysthenes. De Istro suprâ dictum est. Borysthenes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas aquas trahit et potatu jucundas. Placidus idem lætissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenida in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima; Hyperboræos appellant. Regio aprica, felix cœli temperies omnique afflatu noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio, brumâ semel occidit. Incolæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant, sine omni<sup>4</sup> discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ eos tædet, epulis sumtis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepulture genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cæteris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis, ita nominibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomine appellatur etiam peninsula, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solùm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quòd, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum ponto jungitur per Bospörum, quod fretum, quinque stadia latum, Europam ab Asiâ separat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcædon, ab Argiâ, Megarensium principe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasone condi-

---

<sup>4</sup> omni is here equivalent to *ulla*.

tum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus obnoxius, raris stationibus. Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circà habitant, Axënus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclëa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant. Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissimè custodiunt, et si quid perperam imperitaverint, inediâ totius diei afficiunt. Extremum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Miletus, belli pacisque artibus inclyta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quo omnes Ionum civitates statis temporibus legatos solebant mittere. Nulla facilè urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Miletus. Ephësi, quam urbem Amazones condidisse traduntur, templum est Dianæ, quod septem mundi miraculis annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadingentorum viginti quinque pedum, latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatæ. Operi præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

48. Æolis olim Mysia appellata, et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ Græciâ gessit, clarissima. Ab Idæo monte Scamander defluit et Simöis, amnes famâ quàm naturâ majores. Ipsum

montem certamen Dearum Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes Rhætëum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajâcis, qui ibi post certamen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utrâque clarius.

49. Ionibus Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum bellicæ adeò amans, ut aliena etiam bella mercede acceptâ gereret. Princeps Cariæ urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausôlus fuit. Qui quum vitâ defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux, desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriè sic dicta cum Syriâ conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Issa Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquâ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macêdo quum lavaret<sup>5</sup>, parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur. Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis<sup>6</sup> pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est, rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientiæ terrere dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a Diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos Syria excipit, cujus pars et Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam

---

<sup>5</sup> quum lavaret: *lavare* is properly a transitive verb, as *lavare corpus*, *lavare membra*, but also used as a neuter verb, for *se lavare*, *lavari*. <sup>6</sup> *lucis* from *lucus*.



artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiosè coluerunt. Cæterùm fertilis regio crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœniceæ urbes Sidon, antequàm a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accepit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines *deserta* vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia *felix*, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habeant, Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arābum populi latrociniis vivunt. Primus e Romanis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine superiore carent. Sitim quadriduo tolerant; aquam antequàm bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagenis annis; quædam etiam centenis.

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirāmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo cocūli, triginta et duos pedes est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeari dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis



pedibus quàm murus altiores sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum ambitu; super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio India primùm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiora Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores cæteris. Arbores tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc efficit ubertas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immanes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi incedunt. Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; alii piscibus tantùm aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, priùs quàm annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo expectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem

immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt, in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cætera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congregi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum segnioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardiùs accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem<sup>7</sup>. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui ætate ei est proximus. Annem transituri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, cæteri ramos congerunt, aggeres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnâque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos prote-runt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciâ ebur ad deorum simulacra tamquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extremis Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia maximè oderunt murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnâ maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multò breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit<sup>8</sup>, eique innititur.

<sup>7</sup> meditantem, i. e. exercentem. <sup>8</sup> excipit, i. e. sustinet.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum testis casas integant. Insulas rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnatant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in terram egressæ, herbis. Pariunt ova, ovis avium similia, ad centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceani omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis, scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævore, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus suspendere, feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentîâ superaret, in cœnâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arabas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quamquam experts est imbrium, mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopia descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodevigi-



ginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggeres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumine hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non majora. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est et in littore somnum capit, ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon, per easdem fauces, ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habere in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ obviâ ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum; ungulis binis, dorso equi et jubâ et hinnitu; rostro resîmo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquàm si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opera. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a cacumine, pedum quindecim millium. Intus in eâ est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum



duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mæris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus, ter mille domos et regias duodecim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda vada portûsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succi causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum in palmarum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis in bibliothêcis condendis occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Ægypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verùm arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illæ humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candidâ in dextro latere maculâ; nodus sub lin-

guâ, quem canthârum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quærent, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delûbra ei sunt gemina, quæ thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum intrâsse lætum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt, idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiani vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ærē se exornant, vincula auro fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cæteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiores incultæ et arenis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium calorem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abyla, Calpe monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisisse et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Cæterùm regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quàm incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca

effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ inprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romanis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnaue exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammonis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet, tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultiùs vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promövent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, panthêras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Europa ignorat. Leoni præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in



infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemtim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius, triumvir, primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjüvent; nam a terrâ tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concöquunt. Cæterùm magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latère existiment. Pennæ eorum quæruntur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicenorum cubitorum; nec minores India. Certè Megasthenes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantis manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludunt plerumque in illâ dimicatione utrique commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.



## DICTIONARY.



The character (˘) over a vowel denotes it to be long. (ˊ) over a vowel denotes it to be short. *m.* denotes the masculine. *f.* the feminine. *n.* the neuter. *c.* the common gender. *d.* the doubtful gender. *ind.* indeclinable. *adj.* adjective. *num.* numeral. *comp.* comparative. *sup.* superlative. *pt.* participle. *a.* active verb. *pass.* passive. *n.* neuter. *d.* deponent. *n. p. or neut. pass.* neuter passive. *inc.* inceptive. *freq.* frequentative. *imp.* impersonal. *irr.* or *irreg.* irregular. *def.* defective. *def. pret.* defective preteritive. *adv.* adverb. *conj.* conjunction. *pr. or prep.* preposition. *int.* interjection. *pro.* pronoun. The Arabic letters denote the declension and conjugation.

*A* stands for *Aulus*.

*a, ab, abs, prep. from, by.*

*Abdēra, æ, f. 1. a town of Thrace.*

*abditus, a, um, adj. and pt. (from abdo) removed, hidden, secret.*

*abdo, ěre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. (ab & do) to hide, to remove.*

*abdor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. to be hidden.*

*abdūcens, tis, pt. leading away.*

*abdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ab & duco) to lead away.*

*abdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. to be led away.*

*abductus, a, um, pt. led away.*

*abeo, ĭre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (ab & eo) to depart, to go off.*

*aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ab & erro) to wander, to lose the way.*

*abjectus, a, um, pt. cast off, thrown out.*

*abjĭcio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, a. 3. (ab & jacio) to throw away, to cast aside.*

*abjicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. to be cast aside.*

*abluo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ab & luo) to wash off, to purify.*

*abscindo, indĕre, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. (ab & scindo) to cut off.*

*absens, tis, pt. absent.*

- absorbeo, bēre, bui and psi, ptum, a. 2. (ab & sorbeo) *to suck in, to swallow.*
- abstinentia, æ, f. 1. *abstinence.*
- abstīneo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, sup. seldom used. a. 2. (abs & teneo) *to abstain, to refrain from.*
- absum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (ab & sum) *to be absent; parum abest, it wants but little.*
- absūmo, ěre, si or psi, tum or ptum, a. 3. (ab & sūmo) *to consume, to waste away.*
- absumor, i, ptus or tus sum, pass. *to be wasted away; absūmi dolōre, to die of grief.*
- absumtus or ptus, a, um, pt. *consumed, wasted away, lost.*
- abundantia, æ, f. 1. *abundance.*
- abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound, to overflow.*
- Abŷla, æ, f. 1. *a hill in Mauritania, opposite Calpe, another hill in Spain; these two were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*
- ac, conj. *and, as, than.*
- Acca, æ, f. 1. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*
- accēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (ad & cedo) *to approach, to come near, to advance; ad negotia, to proceed to business.*
- accendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & candeo) *to set on fire, to burn.*
- accendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be set on fire.*
- accensus, a, um, pt. *set on fire, kindled, enraged.*
- acceptus, a, um, pt. *received.*
- accessus, ūs, m. 4. *approach, admittance, addition.*
- accīdo, ěre, i, sup. car. n. 3. (ad & cado) *to fall down, or before; accīdit, it happens.*
- accīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (ad & capio) *to receive, to accept, to learn; verba, to hear.*
- accipior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*
- accipīter, tris, m. 3. *a hawk.*
- accumbo, umbēre, ubui, ubītum, n. 3. (ad & cūbo) *to sit, or lie at table.*
- accurātē, iūs, issimē, adv. *accurately, carefully.*
- accurro, currēre, curri or cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (ad & curro) *to run to, to run near.*
- accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse.*
- accūsor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be accused.*
- acer & acris, e, acrior, acerrīmus, adj. *sharp, ardent, eager, courageous.*
- acerbus, a, um, ior, issīmus,

- adj. *bitter, sour, harsh, vexatious.*
- acerrimè, adv. sup. fr. acriter, *very ardently.*
- acervus, i, m. 2. *a heap.*
- acētum, i, n. 2. *vinegar.*
- Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Grecian.*
- Achelōus, i, m. 2. *a river of Epirus, in Greece.*
- Acherusia, æ, f. 1. *a lake in Campania.*
- Achilles, lis and leos, m. 3. *a celebrated warrior, son of Peleus and Thetis.*
- acidus, a, um, adj. *sour, sharp, acid.*
- acies, iei, f. 5. *sharpness, an edge, the order of battle, an army, a battle.*
- acinus, i, m. 2. *a berry, a grape-stone.*
- acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply, ardently.*
- Acroceraunia or i, ōrum, n. & m. pl. 2. *hills on the frontiers of Epirus.*
- Acrocorinthos, i, f. 2. *a summit of Corinth.*
- Acropōlis, is, f. 3. *the castle or citadel of Athens.*
- actio, ōnis, f. 3. *an action, operation, a process.*
- Actium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus.*
- actus, a, um, pt. from ago, *driven, led.*
- aculeus, i, m. 2. *the sting, the point, (as of a porcupine's quill.)*
- acūmen, inis, n. 3. *acuteness.*
- acus, ūs, f. 4. *a needle.*
- ad, prep. *to, near, at.*
- adāmas, antis, m. 3. *a diamond.*
- additus, a, um, pt. *added.*
- addo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. (ad & do) *to add, to annex.*
- addor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be added.*
- addūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & duco) *to lead, to bring; dubitationem, to bring into doubt.*
- addūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*
- ademptus or ptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*
- adeò, adv. *so, therefore, so much, so very.*
- adeo, ĭre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. (ad & eo) *to go to.*
- adhærens, tis, pt. *adhering.*
- adhæreo, hæĕre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (ad & hæreo) *to stick to, to adhere.*
- Adherbal, ālis, m. 3. *an African prince, put to death by Jugurtha.*
- adhibeo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (ad & habeo) *to admit, to apply, to use.*
- adhibeor, ěri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be used.*
- adhuc, adv. *hitherto, yet, as yet.*
- adimo, imĕre, ěmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. (ad & emo) *to take away.*
- adīmor, ĭmi, emptus or emtus

- sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
- aditus, ūs, m. 4. *entrance, access, approach.*
- adjācens, tis, pt. *lying near, adjoining.*
- adjāceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. (ad & jaceo) *to adjoin, to border upon.*
- adjungo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & jungo) *to join, to unite with.*
- adjūtus, a, um, pt. *assisted, aided; from*
- adjūvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, a. 1. (ad & juvo) *to assist, to help.*
- adjūvor, uvāri, ūtus sum, pass. *to be aided.*
- Admētus, i, m. 2. *a king of Thessaly.*
- administer, tri, m. 2. *a servant, an assistant.*
- administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ministro) *to administer, to manage.*
- admiratio, ōnis, f. 3. *admiration.*
- admirātus, a, um, pt. *admiring.*
- admīror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to admire.*
- admissus, a, um, pt. *admitted.*
- admitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (ad & mitto) *to admit, to allow.*
- admittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be admitted.*
- admōdum, adv. *very, greatly.*
- admōnens, tis, pt. *admonishing.*
- admōneo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (ad & moneo) *to admonish, to warn.*
- admoneor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be admonished.*
- admonītus, a, um, pt. *admonished.*
- admōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (ad & moveo) *to bring to, to move to.*
- adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (ad & nato) *to swim to or near.*
- adolescens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *young; subs. a young man or woman.*
- adolescentia, æ, f. 1. *youth.*
- adōlesco, olescēre, olēvi, ultum, inc. 3. *to grow up.*
- adoptātus, a, um, pt. *adopted.*
- adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & opto) *to adopt, to assume.*
- adoptor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adopted.*
- adorior, orēris or orīris, orīri, ortus sum, dep. 3 and 4. (ad & orior) *to attack, to undertake.*
- Adria, æ, m. 1. *the Adriatic or Hadriatic sea.*
- Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf; now, Gulf of Venice.*
- adscendo or ascendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & scando) *to ascend, to rise.*



adscendor, di, sus sum, pass.  
*to be ascended.*

ad or as- sisto, sistere, stiti,  
stitum, n. 3. (ad & sisto)  
*to stand by, to assist.*

adspecturus, a, um, pt. *about  
to behold.*

ad or as- spergo, gēre, si, sum,  
a. 3. (ad & spargo) *to  
sprinkle.*

ad or as- spicio, icēre, exi, ec-  
tum, a. 3. (ad & specio)  
*to look at, regard, behold.*

adspicior, ici, ectus sum,  
pass. *to be seen.*

ad or as- stans, tis, pt. *standing  
near.*

ad or as- sto, stāre, stiti, stitum  
or stātum, n. 1. (ad & sto)  
*to stand by, to be near.*

adsum, esse, fui, futurus,  
irr. n. (ad & sum) *to be  
present.*

adulātor, ōris, m. 3. *a flatterer.*

aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent,  
crooked.*

advectus, a, um, pt. *brought  
to, having arrived.*

advēho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(ad & veho) *to carry.*

advēhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be carried, to arrive.*

advēna, æ, m. 1. *a stranger.*

adveniens, tis, pt. *coming.*

advēnio, enīre, ēni, entum,  
n. 4. (ad & venio) *to ar-  
rive.*

adventus, ūs, m. 4. *an arrival,  
a coming.*

adversarius, i, m. 2. *an ad-  
versary.*

adversus & adversum, pr.  
*against, towards.*

adversus, a, um, adj. *ad-  
verse, opposite; adversa  
vulnēra, wounds in front;  
adverso corpore, on the  
breast.*

advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
(ad & voco) *to call for or  
to.*

advōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be called to.*

advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
(ad & volo) *to fly to.*

ædificō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to build.*

ædificor, āri, ātus sum,  
pass. *to be built.*

ædilītas, ātis, f. 3. *the office  
of an edile.*

ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. 2. *one  
who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægæum  
mare, the Ægæan sea, now,  
the Archipelāgo.*

æger, ra, rum, adj. (rior,  
errimus,) *sick, weak.*

agrē, adv. *grievously, with  
difficulty.*

ægritūdo, īnis, f. 3. *sorrow.*

Ægyptus, i, f. 2. *the country  
of Ægypt.*

Ælius, i, m. 2. *a proper name  
among the Romans.*

Æmilius, i, m. 2. *the name  
of several noble Romans;  
Paullus Æmilius, the con-  
queror of Perseus.*

æmulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *emula-  
tion.*

æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous.*

- æmulus, i, m. 2. *a rival, a competitor.*  
 Ænēas, æ, m. 1. *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.*  
 æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen.*  
 Ænos, i, f. 2. *a town in Thrace, named after its founder, Æneas.*  
 Æolis, idis, f. 3. *a country of Asia.*  
 æqualis, e, adj. *equal.*  
 æquitas, ātis, f. 3. *equity, love of justice.*  
 æquus, a, um, adj. *equal; æquo animo, with equanimity.*  
 aër, is, m. 3. *the air.*  
 ærarium, i, n. 2. *the treasury.*  
 æs, æris, n. 3. *brass.*  
 Æschylus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated Greek writer of tragedies.*  
 Æsculapius, i, m. 2. *the son of Apollo, and god of physic.*  
 æstas, ātis, f. 3. *summer.*  
 æstimandus, a, um, pt. *to be esteemed.*  
 æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to esteem, to value.*  
 æstimor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be esteemed.*  
 æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy.*  
 æstus, ūs, m. 4. *heat.*  
 ætas, ātis, f. 3. *age.*  
 æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*  
 Æthiopia, æ, f. 1, Æthiopia, *a country in Africa.*  
 Æthiops, ōpis, m. 3. *an Æthiopian.*  
 Ætna, æ, f. 1. *a burning mount of Sicily.*  
 ævum, i, n. 2. *time, an age.*  
 Afer, ra, rum, adj. *of Africa.*  
 affabrè, adv. *artfully, ingeniously.*  
 affectus, a, um, pt. *affected, afflicted.*  
 affēro, afferre, attŭli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero) *to bring, to cause.*  
 affēror, afferri, allātus sum, pass. *to be brought.*  
 affīcio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ad & facio) *to affect; gaudio, to fill with joy; cladibus, to produce an overthrow.*  
 affīcor, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected; febri, to be attacked with a fever.*  
 affīgo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3. (ad & figo) *to fasten.*  
 affīgor, gi, xus sum, pass. *to be fastened.*  
 affīnis, e, adj. *neighbouring, contiguous.*  
 affīnis, is, c. 3. *a relation.*  
 affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & firmo) *to affirm, to confirm.*  
 affixus, a, um, pt. *fastened, implanted.*  
 afflātus, ūs, m. 4. *the air, a gale, inspiration.*  
 Afrīca, æ, f. 1. *Africa.*  
 Africānus, i, m. 2. *the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.*  
 Afrīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa, African.*

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. 3. *a Grecian king, and the general of the Greeks in their expedition against Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an effeminate nation of Scythia.*

agellus, i, m. 2. *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ōris, m. 3. *a king of the Phœnicians.*

agens, tis, pt. *acting, doing.*

ager, ri, m. 2. *a field, district, land; agri, ōrum, pl. the country, (in distinction from the city.)*

agger, ēris, m. 3. *a rampart, a dam.*

aggrēdior, ēdi, essus sum, d. 3. (ad & gradior) *to attack, to go unto.*

aggressus, a, um, pt. *having attacked.*

agitātor, ōris, m. 3. *a driver.*

agīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive, to agitate, to revolve.*

agītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be driven.*

Aglaus, i, m. 2. *a very poor Arcadian.*

agmen, īnis, n. 3. *a train, a troop, a band, an army.*

agnītus, a, um, pt. *recognised.*

agnosco, oscere, ōvi, ītum, a. 3. (ad & nosco) *to recognise, to know.*

agnoscor, osci, ītus sum, pass. *to be recognised.*

agnus, i, m. 2. *a lamb.*

ago, agere, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to act, to do, to drive, to*

*reside, to live; funus, to perform funeral rites; annum, to be in a certain year; bene, to be well.*

agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led; pessum agi, to sink.*

agricōla, æ, m. 1. *a husbandman.*

agricultūra, æ, f. 1. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. 2. *a town in Sicily, now, Girgenti.*

Agrippa, æ, m. 1. *the name of several illustrious Romans.*

ahēnum, i, n. 2. *a kettle, a caldron.*

aio, ais, ait, def. verb. *I say.*

Ajax, ācis, m. 3. *a valiant Grecian warrior.*

ala, æ, f. 1. *a wing, an arm-pit.*

alācer, acris, acre, adj. *lively, courageous.*

Alba, æ, f. 1. *Alba Longa; the name of a city built by Ascanius.*

Albānus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Alba.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. *mons Albānus; mount Albanus, 12 miles from Rome.*

Albis, is, m. 3. *a river of Germany, now, the Elbe.*

Albūla, æ, m. 1. *a name of the Tiber, a river of Italy.*

albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alcestis, īdis, f. 3. *the wife of Admētus.*

Alcibiādes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian nobleman, the pupil of Socrates.*

- Alcinous, i, m. 2. *a king of Phæacia, whose gardens were much celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Æōlus; she and her husband Ceyx were changed into sea birds.*
- Alcyonius, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. 2. *the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and conqueror of the greatest part of the world; sur-named the Great.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Egypt.*
- alicunde, adv. *from some place.*
- alienātus, a, um, pt. *alien-ated, estranged.*
- aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to alienate, to estrange.*
- aliēnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be estranged.*
- aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, another man's.*
- aliò, adv. *elsewhere.*
- aliquamdiu, adv. *for some time, a good while.*
- aliquando, adv. *once, former-ly, sometimes.*
- aliquantum, adv. *something, somewhat, a little.*
- alīquis, qua, quod and quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*
- alīquot, indec. adj. *some.*
- alius, a, ud, adj. *another; alii...alii, some...others.*
- allātus, a, um, pt. (from af-fēro) *brought.*
- allectus, a, um, pt. *enticed.*
- allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & levo) *to allieviate, to lighten.*
- Allia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Italy.*
- allīcio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to allure.*
- allīcior, īci, ectus sum, pass. *to be allured.*
- alligātus, a, um, pt. *bound, confined.*
- allīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ligo) *to bind to.*
- allīgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confined.*
- alloquūtus or cūtus, a, um, pt. *speaking, or having spoken to.*
- allōquor, lōqui, loquūtus or locūtus sum, d. 3. (ad & loquor) *to speak to, to address.*
- alluo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ad & luo) *to flow near, to wash.*
- alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. 3. *to nourish, to suckle.*
- alor, ali, alītus and altus sum, pass. *to be supported.*
- Aloēus, i, m. 2. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. 3. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus, i, m. 2. *a river of Arcadia.*
- Alpīnus, a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to the Alps, Al-pine; Alpini mures, mar-mots.*
- altè, iūs, issimè, adv. *loudly, on high, highly.*
- alter, ěra, ěrum, adj. *the one (of two), the other.*



alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate, by turns.*

Althæa, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Meleāger.*

altitūdo, inis, f. 3. *height.*

altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *high, deep, loud; altâ voce, aloud.*

alumnus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a foster-child.*

alveus, i, m. 2. *a channel, a ditch.*

alvus, i, f. 2. *the belly.*

amans, tis, pt. and adj. (ior, issimus) *loving, fond of; amans alicujus rei, the friend of any thing, fond of.*

amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*

amātus, a, um, pt. *loved, desired.*

Amāzon, ōnis, pl. Amazōnes, um, f. 3. *warlike women, inhabiting Scythia.*

ambitio, ōnis, f. 3. *ambition.*

ambītus, ūs, m. 4. *compass, extent, circuit.*

ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. *both, each.*

ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk.*

amicitia, æ, f. 1. *friendship.*

amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

amicus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*

amissus, a, um, pt. *lost, sent away.*

amitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (a & mitto) *to send away, to lose.*

amittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent away, to be lost.*

Ammon, ōnis, m. 3. *a name of Jupiter.*

amnis, is, d. 3. *a river.*

amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to love.*

amor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be loved.*

amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *pleasant, agreeable.*

amor, ōris, m. 3. *love.*

Amphinŏmus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian, who, with his brother Anāpus, when the city Catana was set on fire by an eruption of mount Ætna, carried their parents on their shoulders to a place of safety.*

Amphion, ōnis, m. 3. *a son of Jupiter, who built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*

amplè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *amply.*

amplector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (am & plector) *to embrace.*

amplexus, a, um, pt. *having embraced, embracing.*

amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge.*

ampliūs, adv. (from amplè) *more.*

amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *great, abundant.*

Amulius, i, m. 2. *the son of Procas, and brother of Numitor.*

Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Amyclæ, a city in the Peloponnēsus.*

- Am̃ycus, i, m. 2. *a son of Neptune, who was slain by Pollux.*
- an, adv. *whether, or else.*
- Anacreon, tis, m. 3. *a celebrated lyric poet.*
- Anāpus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian; see Amphinomus.*
- Anaxagōras, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated philosopher of Clazomene.*
- anceps, cipītis, adj. *doubtful.*
- Anchises, æ, m. 1. *the father of Æneas.*
- anchōra or ancōra, æ, f. 1. *an anchor.*
- ancilla, æ, f. 1. *a female servant.*
- Ancus, i, m. 2. *Ancus Martius, the fourth king of the Romans.*
- Andriseus, i, m. 2. *a person called also Pseudophilippus, from his likeness to Philip; he incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome, was conquered, and led in triumph by Metellus.*
- Andromēda, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiōpe; she was, for her mother's pride and boasting, exposed on a rock to a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus.*
- ango, angēre, anxi, (sup. car.) a. 3. *to torment, to vex.*
- angor, gi, pass. *to be vexed.*
- anguis, is, c. 3. *a snake.*
- angŭlus, i, m. 2. *a corner.*
- angustiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *narrowness, a narrow pass.*
- angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow, limited.*
- anīma, æ, f. 1. *breath, the soul, life; anīmam reddere, to give up life; anīmam recipere, to come to one's self again.*
- animadverto, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. (anīmum, ad & verto) *to attend, to observe.*
- anīmal, ālis, n. 3. *an animal.*
- animōsus, a, um, adj. *courageous.*
- anīmus, i, m. 2. *the mind, courage, a design; uno anīmo, unanimously; mihi est anīmus, I have a mind.*
- Anio, ēnis, m. 3. *a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, not far from Rome, now, the Teverone.*
- annecto, ectēre, exi and exui, exum, a. 3. (ad & necto) *to annex.*
- annector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be annexed.*
- annŭlus, i, m. 2. *a ring.*
- annumēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & numēro) *to number, to reckon.*
- annumēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be reckoned.*
- annuo, uēre, ui, (sup. car.) n. 3. (ad & nuo) *to nod, to assent.*
- annus, i, m. 2. *a year.*
- annuus, a, um, adj. *yearly.*
- anser, ěris, m. 3. *a goose.*
- anserinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a goose; ova, goose eggs.*

antē, adv. *before, sooner.*

ante, pr. *before.*

antea, adv. *before, heretofore.*

antecello, ellēre, ellui, (sup. car.) a. 3. (ante & cello) *to excel, to surpass.*

antepōno, onēre, ōsui, osītum, a. 3. (ante & pono) *to prefer, to set before.*

antepōnor, ōni, osītus sum, pass. *to be preferred.*

antepositus, a, um, pt. *preferred.*

antēquam, adv. *before that.*

Antium, i, n. 2. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antiochia, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiochus, i, m. 2. *a king of Syria.*

Antiope, es, f. 1. *the mother of Amphion.*

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *ancient, old.*

Antipater, ris, m. 3. *a poet of Sidon.*

Antōnius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

antrum, i, n. 2. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. 3. *a celebrated painter of the island Cos.*

Apenninus, i, m. 2. *the Apennines.*

aper, ri, m. 2. *a boar, a wild boar.*

apērio, erire, erui, ertum, a. 4. (ad & pario) *to open.*

aperior, iri, tus sum, pass. *to be opened.*

apertus, a, um, pt. *opened.*

apex, icis, m. 3. *a point, the top.*

apis, is, f. 3. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. 3. *a deity among the Ægyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Latona.*

apparātus, ūs, m. 4. *a preparation.*

appāreo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. (ad & pareo) *to appear; appāret, it is apparent.*

appellandus, a, um, pt. *to be addressed.*

appellātus, a, um, pt. *addressed.*

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & pello, for loquor) *to address, to call upon.*

appellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called upon.*

appendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & pendo) *to hang by or to, to weigh out, to pay.*

appendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be weighed out.*

appētens, tis, pt. *seeking after.*

appeto, ēre, īvi and ii, itum, a. 3. (ad & peto) *to desire, to strive after, to aim at.*

Appius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

appōno, onēre, ōsui, osītum, a. 3. (ad & pono) *to set before, to put to, to join.*

appōnor, ōni, osītus sum, pass. *to be placed before.*

appositus, a, um, pt. *placed before.*

appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad & propinquo) *to draw near.*

- apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny, clear, warm.*
- apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit, to adjust.*
- apud, pr. *at, in, among, before.*
- Apulia, æ, f. 1. *a country in Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- aqua, æ, f. 1. *water.*
- aquæductus, ūs, m. 4. *an aqueduct.*
- aquila, æ, f. 1. *an eagle.*
- Aquilo, ōnis, m. 3. *the North-wind.*
- Aquitania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
- Arabia, æ, f. 1. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Arabia; Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.*
- Arabs, ābis, m. 3. *an Arabian.*
- arbitrātus, a, um, pt. *having thought.*
- arbitror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to believe, to think.*
- arbor, & os, ōris, f. 3. *a tree.*
- arca, æ, f. 1. *a chest.*
- Arcadia, æ, f. 1. *Arcadia, a country in the Peloponnēsus.*
- Arcas, ādis, m. 3. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto.*
- arceo, ēre, ui, (sup. car.) a. 2. *to drive away, to restrain.*
- arceor, ēri, pass. *to be driven away.*
- arcessitus, a, um, pt. *sent for.*
- arcesso, ěre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to send for, to call.*
- arcessor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be sent for.*
- Archimedes, is, m. 3. *a famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse.*
- architectus, i, m. 2. *an architect.*
- Archȳtas, æ, m. 1. *a philosopher of Tarentum.*
- arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *close by.*
- arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issim) *narrow, close.*
- arcus, ūs, m. 4. *a bow, an arch.*
- Ardea, æ, f. 1. *a famous city of Latium in Italy.*
- ardens, tis, pt. and adj. *burning, hot.*
- ardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. and a. 2. *to burn, to sparkle, to be consumed by fire.*
- arduus, a, um, adj. *high, steep, arduous.*
- arēna, æ, f. 1. *sand.*
- arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy.*
- Arethūsa, æ, f. 1. *a fountain in Arcadia.*
- argentum, i, n. 2. *silver.*
- Argias, æ, m. 1. *a man who founded Chalcedon.*
- Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos.*
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *citizens of Argos.*
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the crew of the ship Argo.*
- Argos, i, n. sing. m. pl. 2. *a city in Greece.*
- arguo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to show, to prove, to convict.*



arguor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be convinced.*

Arimīnum, i, n. 2. *an ancient city of Italy.*

Aristobŭlus, a, m. 2. *a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa.*

Aristotēles, is, m. 3. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher.*

arma, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *arms.*

armātus, a, um, pt. *armed.*

Armenia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*

Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*

armentum, i, n. 2. *a herd.*

armilla, æ, f. 1. *a bracelet.*

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm.*

armor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be armed.*

aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough.*

aror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be ploughed.*

arreptus, a, um, pt. *seized upon.*

arripio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (ad & rapio) *to seize upon.*

arripior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized upon.*

arrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & rogo) *to arrogate, to claim.*

arrōgor, āri, atus sum, pass. *to be claimed.*

ars, tis, f. 3. *art.*

Artemisia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Mausŏlus king of Caria.*

artifex, ĩcis, c. 3. *an artist.*

arundo, ĩnis, f. 3. *a reed.*

Aruns, tis, m. 3. *the son of Tarquin the Proud.*

arx, cis, f. 3. *a citadel.*

Ascanius, i, m. 2. *the son of Æneas.*

ascendo. *See adscendo.*

Asia, æ, f. 1. *Asia.*

Asiaticus, i, m. 2. *a surname of Scipio, for his victories in Asia.*

Asīna, æ, m. 1. *a name of the Cornelian family at Rome.*

asīnus, i, m. 2. *an ass.*

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough.*

aspergo. *See adaspergo.*

as or ad-spernor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to spurn, to despise.*

aspis, ĩdis, f. 3. *an asp.*

assequŭtus or cŭtus, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*

as or ad-sēquor, qui, cŭtus or quŭtus sum, d. 3. (ad & sequor) *to obtain, to overtake.*

as or ad-servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & servo) *to preserve.*

asservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be served.*

as or ad-signo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & signo) *to assign.*

assurgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. (ad & surgo) *to arise.*

astronomia, æ, f. 1. *astronomy.*

astŭtus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-sĭmus) *cunning.*

asŷlum, i, n. 2. *an asylum.*

at, conj. *but*.

Atalanta, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Schæneus, distinguished for her swiftness and beauty.*

Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Athens, a city of Greece, sacred to Minerva.*

Atheniensis, is, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Athens.*

Atilius, i, m. 2. *a name of Regulus.*

Atlāticus, a, um, adj. of *Atlas*; mare Atlanticum, *the Atlantic sea or ocean.*

atque, conj. *and*.

atrociter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *fiercely, severely.*

Attālus, i, m. 2. *a king of Pergāmus.*

attēro, terēre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. (ad & tero) *to rub off.*

attēror, teri, trītus sum, pass. *to be rubbed off.*

Atthis, īdis, f. 3. *Attica.*

Attica, æ, f. 1. *Attica, a country of Greece.*

attingo, ingēre, īgi, actum, a. 3. (ad & tango) *to touch, to attain.*

attollo, ěre, (pret. and sup. not used) a. 3. (ad & tollo) *to raise up.*

attrītus, a, um, pt. (from attēro) *rubbed against, diminished.*

auctor, ōris, c. 3. *an author.*

auctoritas, ātis, f. 3. *authority.*

auctus, a, um, pt. *increased.*

audacia, æ, f. 1. *audacity, boldness.*

audax, ācis, adj. *bold, daring.*

audeo, dēre, sus sum, n. p. 2. *to dare.*

audio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. 4. *to hear.*

audior, ĩri, ĩtus sum, pass. *to be heard.*

auditus, a, um, pt. *heard.*

auditus, ūs, m. 4. *a hearing.*

aufero, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, irr. a. (abs & fero) *to take away.*

auferor, auferri, ablātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

auſugio, ugēre, ūgi, ugītum, n. 3. (abs & fugio) *to fly away.*

augendus, a, um, pt. *to be increased.*

augeo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 2. *to increase.*

augeor, gēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be increased.*

augurium, i, n. 2. *an augury.*

augustè, adv. *nobly.*

augustus, a, um, adj. *august, venerable.*

Augustus, i, m. 2. *the second emperor of Rome; he was so beloved by his people, that all the succeeding emperors took the name of Augustus.*

Aulis, īdos and īdis, f. 3. *a town in Bæotia.*

Aulus, i, m. 2. *a name common among the Romans.*

Aurelius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

aureus, a, um, adj. *golden.*

aurīga, æ, m. 1. *a charioteer.*

auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*  
 aurum, i, n. 2. *gold.*  
 auspiciū, i, n. 2. *an auspice.*  
 ausus, a, um, pt. (from au-  
 deo) *daring, having dared.*  
 aut, conj. *or*; aut...aut, *either*  
*...or.*  
 autem, conj. *but.*  
 autumnus, i, m. 2. *autumn.*  
 auxilium, i, n. 2. *help, aid.*  
 avaritia, æ, f. 1. *avarice.*  
 avēho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
 (a & vēho) *to carry away.*  
 avēhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be carried away.*  
 avello, vellēre, velli or vulsi,  
 vulsum, a. 3. (a & vello)  
*to carry away, to pull away.*  
 avellor, velli, vulsus sum,  
 pass. *to be carried away.*  
 Aventīnus, i, m. 2. *mount*  
*Aventine, one of the seven*  
*hills on which Rome stands.*  
 aversus, a, um, pt. *turned*  
*away*; from  
 avertō, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3.  
 (a & vertō) *to avert, to*  
*turn away.*  
 avertor, ti, sus sum, pass.  
*to be turned away.*  
 avicūla, æ, f. 1. *a small bird.*  
 avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-  
 mus) *greedy, eager.*  
 avis, is, f. 3. *a bird.*  
 avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 (a & voco) *to call away.*  
 avōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be called away.*  
 avolatūrus, a, um, pt. *about*  
*to fly away.*

avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
 (a & volo) *to fly away.*  
 avuncūlus, i, m. 2. *an uncle.*  
 avus, i, m. 2. *a grandfather.*  
 Axēnus, i, m. 2. (pontus)  
*the Euxine Sea*; *anciently*  
*so called, on account of the*  
*cruelty of the inhabitants.*

B.

Babŷlon, ōnis, f. 3. *the me-*  
*tropolis of the ancient Chal-*  
*deans.*  
 Babylonia, æ, f. 1. *the coun-*  
*try about Babylon.*  
 bacca, æ, f. 1. *a berry.*  
 Bacchus, i, m. 2. *one of the*  
*ancient deities, the son of*  
*Jupiter and Semēle*; *the*  
*inventor and god of wine.*  
 Bactriāna, æ, f. 1. *a country*  
*of Asia.*  
 Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2.  
*the inhabitants of Bactriana.*  
 bacūlum, i, n. 2. *a staff.*  
 Bætis, is, m. 3. *a river in the*  
*southern part of Spain*;  
*now, the Guadalquivir.*  
 Bætīcus, a, um, adj. *of or*  
*belonging to the country*  
*through which the Bætis*  
*flows.*  
 Bagrāda, æ, m. 1. *a river of*  
*Africa, near Utica, where*  
*Rēgulus killed a serpent*  
*120 feet long.*  
 ballista, æ, f. 1. *a machine*  
*for throwing stones.*  
 Baltīcus, a, um, adj. *mare*  
*Balticum, the Baltic Sea.*

- barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage*; barbāri, *barbarians*.  
 Batāvus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Holland*.  
 beatitūdo, īnis, f. 3. *blessedness, happiness*.  
 beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-sīmus) *happy*.  
 Bebrycia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia*.  
 Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the inhabitants of part of Gaul*.  
 Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Belgæ*.  
 Bellerōphon, tis, m. 3. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra*.  
 bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *warlike*.  
 bellicus, a, um, adj. *warlike*.  
 belligēror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to carry on war*.  
 bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wage war, to contend*.  
 bellua, æ, f. 1. *a beast, a brute*.  
 bellum, i, n. 2. *war*.  
 Belus, i, m. 2. *one of the most ancient kings of Babylon*.  
 bene, adv. (comp. meliūs, sup. optimè) *well, finely*; bene pugnāre, *to fight successfully*.  
 beneficium, i, n. 2. *a benefit, a kindness*.  
 benevolentia, æ, f. 1. *benevolence, good will*.  
 benignè, adv. *kindly*.  
 benignus, a, um, adj. *kind, benign*.  
 bestia, æ, f. 1. *a beast*.  
 Bestia, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul*.  
 Bias, antis, m. 3. *a famous philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.  
 bibliothēca, æ, f. 1. *a library*.  
 bibo, ěre, i, itum, a. 3. *to imbibe, to drink*; colōrem, *to receive a colour*.  
 bibor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be drunk, to be imbibed*.  
 Bibŭlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was consul with Julius Cæsar*.  
 bini, æ, a, num. adj. *every two, two*.  
 bipes, ědis, adj. *two-footed*.  
 bis, num. adv. *twice*.  
 Bithynia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor*.  
 blanditia, æ, f. 1. *a compliment*; blanditiæ, pl. *blandishments, caresses, flattery*.  
 blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-sīmus) *tender, flattering*.  
 Bœotia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Greece*.  
 bonitas, ātis, f. 3. *goodness*.  
 bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus) *good, happy*; bonum, *a good thing*; bona, pl. *an estate, goods*.  
 Boreālis, e, adj. *northern*.  
 Boreas, æ, m. 1. *the north wind*.  
 Borysthēnes, æ, m. 1. *a large river of Scythia, which flows into the Eurine*.  
 Borysthēnis, ědis, f. 3. *a*



*town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*

bos, bovis, c. 3. *an ox, a cow.*

Bosphorus or Bosporus, i, m.

2. *two straits at the confines of Europe and Asia; one the Thracian, now, the Straits of Constantinople; the other, the Cimmerian, now, the Straits of Caffa.*

brachium, i, n. 2. *the arm.*

brevi, adv. *shortly, briefly.*

brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *short.*

brevitas, ātis, f. 3. *shortness, brevity.*

Brigantia, æ, f. 1. *a lake of Rhætia, now, lake Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. 1. *Great Britain.*

Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain, British.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British; Britanni, the Britons.*

bruma, æ, f. 1. *winter, the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. 2. *a noble family of Rome.*

Bucephalus, i, m. 2. *Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephalos, i, f. 2. *a city of India, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box, of the colour of box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. 2. *a large*

*town in Thrace; now, Constantinople.*

C.

C. *stands for Caius.*

Cabira, ind. *a town of Paphlagonia.*

cacumen, ĩnis, n. 3. *the top, the summit.*

cadens, tis, pt. *falling.*

Cadmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Agēnor, king of the Phænicians.*

cado, cadere, cecidi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall.*

Cæcilus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcubum, i, n. 2. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcubus, a, um, adj. *of Cæcybum.*

cædes, is, f. 3. *slaughter.*

cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut, to kill.*

cædor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be slain.*

cælatus, a, um, pt. *engraved; columnæ cælatæ, fluted columns.*

cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to carve, to engrave.*

cælor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be carved.*

cæpe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a Roman consul.*

Cæsar, āris, m. 3. *a surname given to the Julian family, at Rome.*

- cæstus, ūs, m. 4. *a cæstus: (a piece of lead fastened with thongs of leather to the hand, and used in boxing.)*  
 cæsus, a, um, pt. *cut, slain.*  
 cæter, or ěrus, ěra, ěrum, adj. *the other, the rest.*  
 cæterum, adv. *in other respects, but.*  
 Caius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*  
 Calais, is, m. 3. *the son of Boreas.*  
 calamitas, ātis, f. 3. *a calamity.*  
 calathiscus, i, m. 2. *a basket.*  
 calefacio, facĕre, fĕci, factum, a. 3. *to warm, to make warm.*  
 calefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be warmed.*  
 calefactus, a, um, pt. (from calefio) *warmed.*  
 calidus, a, um, adj. *warm.*  
 callidus, a, um, adj. *cunning, shrewd.*  
 calor, ōris, m. 3. *warmth, heat.*  
 Calpe, es, f. 1. *a hill in Spain.—See Abŷla.*  
 Calpurnius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*  
 Calydonius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Calydon, a city in Greece.*  
 camēlus, i, c. 2. *a camel.*  
 Camillus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*  
 Campania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Italy.*  
 campestris, e, adj. *even, plain.*  
 campus, i, m. 2. *a plain, a field.*  
 cancer, cri, m. 2. *a crab.*  
 candidus, a, um, adj. *white.*  
 candor, ōris, m. 3. *bright whiteness.*  
 canens, tis, pt. *singing.*  
 canis, is, c. 3. *a dog.*  
 Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a small village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*  
 Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*  
 cano, canĕre, cecĭni, cantum, a. 3. *to sing: (of instruments) to blow.*  
 cantans, tis, pt. *singing.*  
 canthārus, i, m. 2. *a beetle.*  
 Cantium, i, n. 2. *the county of Kent, in England.*  
 canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (cano) *to sing, to repeat often.*  
 cantus, ūs, m. 4. *a song: (of the cock) crowing.*  
 capesso, ěre, ĭvi, itum, a. 3. (capio) *to take, to enter upon the management.*  
 capiendus, a, um, pt. *to be taken.*  
 capiens, tis, pt. *taking.*  
 cāpio, capĕre, cēpi, captum, a. 3. *to take, to take captive, to enjoy.*  
 capior, capi, captus sum, pass. *to be taken.*  
 capitālis, e, adj. (iōr, sup. car.) *capital, mortal, pernicious.*  
 capitolium, i, n. 2. *the capi-*

- tol, the citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- capra, æ, f. 1. a goat.
- captivus, a, um, adj. captive.
- capto, are, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (capio) to catch at; auguria, to watch for auguries.
- captus, a, um, pt. taken.
- Capua, æ, f. 1. the chief city of Campania.
- caput, itis, n. 3. a head, life, a capital city; capitis damnāre, to condemn to death; præcipua capita, the chief points.
- carbonarius, i, m. 2. a collier.
- carcer, ĕris, m. 3. a prison.
- carens, tis, pt. wanting.
- careo, ĕre, ui, itum, n. 2. to be without, to be deprived of, not to have, to want.
- Cares, ium, m. pl. 3. the people of Caria.
- Caria, æ, f. 1. a country in Asia Minor.
- carica, æ, f. 1. a fig.
- carmen, inis, n. 3. a song, a poem.
- Carneādes, is, m. 3. a learned philosopher of Cyrēnæ.
- caro, carnis, f. 3. meat, flesh.
- carpentum, i, n. 2. a chariot, a waggon.
- Carpitani, ōrum, m. pl. 2. a people of Spain.
- carpo, pere, psi, ptum, a. 3. to pluck, to tear.
- carpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. to be plucked.
- Carræ, ārum, f. pl. 1. a city of Mesopotamia.
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage.
- Carthāgo, inis, f. 3. Carthage, a city in Africa.
- carus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) dear.
- casa, æ, f. 1. a cottage, a hut.
- Casca, æ, m. 1. one of the Romans who slew Cæsar.
- caseus, i, m. 2. cheese.
- Cassander, dri, m. 2. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiōpe, es, f. 1. the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromēda.
- Cassius, i, m. 2. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius, a, um, adj. of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis.
- castigātus, a, um, pt. chastised.
- castigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to chastise.
- castigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be chastised.
- castrum, i, n. 2. a castle; castra, ōrum, pl. a camp; castra ponere, to pitch a camp.
- casus, ūs, m. 4. an accident, an event.
- Catabathmus, i, f. 2. a valley in Egypt.
- Catāna, æ, f. 1. a city of Sicily.
- Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catania.
- Catiēnus, i, m. 2. Catiēnus Plotinus, a man who loved

- his patron so much, that he threw himself upon his funeral pile, and was burned with him.
- Catilīna, æ, m. 1. a conspirator at Rome, whose plots were detected by Cicero.
- Cato, ōnis, m. 3. the surname of several Romans.
- Catūlus, i, m. 2. the name of several noble Romans.
- catūlus, i, m. 2. the young of beasts.
- Caucāsus, i, m. 2. a high hill in Asia, where Prometheus was exposed.
- cauda, æ, f. 1. a tail.
- Caudīnus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.—See furcula.
- caula, æ, f. 1. a fold.
- causa, æ, f. 1. a cause, a law-suit; alicujus rei causâ, for the sake of a thing.
- cautes, is, f. 3. a rock, a crag.
- cāveo, cavēre, cāvi, cautum, n. 2. to beware; cavēre sibi ab aliquo, to beware of any one.
- caverna, æ, f. 1. a cavern.
- cavus, a, um, adj. hollow.
- Cecropia, æ, f. 1. the city of Athens.
- Cecrops, ōpis, m. 3. the first king of Athens.
- cedens, tis, pt. yielding.
- cedo, cedēre, cessi, cessum, n. 3. to yield, to retire, to submit.
- celōber and ris, e, adj. (rior, errīmus) crowded, much visited, renowned.
- celebrātus, a, um, pt. celebrated.
- celebrītas, ātis, f. 3. celebrity, renown.
- celēbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to visit, to celebrate.
- celēbror, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be celebrated.
- celerītas, ātis, f. 3. speed, swiftness.
- celerīter, adv. (iūs, rīmè) swiftly.
- Celeus, i, m. 2. a king of Eleusis.
- celo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to conceal.
- celor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be concealed.
- Celtæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. the Celts, a people of Gaul.
- censeo, ēre, vi, um, a. 2. to judge, to believe; inter, to enrol among.
- censor, ēri, us sum, pass. to be judged.
- Censorinus, i, m. 2. a general of the Romans, who was sent against Carthage.
- censorius, i, m. 2. one who has been a censor.
- census, ūs, m. 4. a census.
- centēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every hundred, a hundred; ad centēna, about a hundred.
- centesīmus, a, um, num. adj. the hundredth.
- centies, num. adv. a hundred times.



- centum, ind. num. adj. pl. *a hundred.*
- centurio, ōnis, m. 3. *a centurion.*
- Cephallenia, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Ionian Sea.*
- cera, æ, f. 1. *wax.*
- Cerbērus, i, m. 2. *a three-headed dog, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercāsum, i, n. 2. *a town of Egypt.*
- Ceres, ĕris, f. 3. *Ceres, a goddess.*
- cerno, cernēre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to see, to perceive.*
- cernor, cerni, cretus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
- certāmen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a contest.*
- certè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *certainly.*
- certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to contend with, to fight.*
- certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *certain, fixed.*
- cerva, æ, f. 1. *a hind.*
- cervīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag.*
- cervix, ĩcis, f. 3. *the neck.*
- cervus, i, m. 2. *a stag.*
- cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cease.*
- ceter.—*See cæter.*
- cetum, i, n. 2. *a whale.*
- Ceyx, ĩcis, m. 3. *the husband of Alcýōne.*
- Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. 3. *a city of Bithynia.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. *Chaldaean.*
- charta, æ, f. 1. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. 3. *an architect and chief undertaker of the building of the temple at Ephesus.*
- Chersonēsus, i, f. 2. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. 3. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- cibus, i, m. 2. *food.*
- cicātrix, ĩcis, f. 3. *a wound, a scar.*
- Cicēro, ōnis, m. 3. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- ciconia, æ, f. 1. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Germany.*
- cinctus, a, um, pt. (from cingo) *surrounded.*
- Cineas, æ, m. 1. *a Thessalian, the ambassador of Pyrrhus to Rome.*
- cingo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to surround, to gird.*
- cingor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
- cinis, ĕris, d. 3. *ashes.*
- Cinna, æ, m. 1. *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- cinnānum, i, n. 2. *cinnamon.*
- circa and circum, pr. *about, in the vicinity of; adv. round about.*

- circuitus, ūs, m. 4. *a circuit.*  
 circumdātus, a, um, pt. *surrounded, placed round.*  
 circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. (circum & do) *to surround, to lead round.*  
 circumdor, dāri, dātus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*  
 circumeo, īre, īvi & ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo) *to go round, to visit.*  
 circumfluens, tis, pt. *flowing round.*  
 circumfluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (circum & fluo) *to flow round.*  
 circumiens, euntis, pt. *going round.*  
 circumjācens, tis, pt. *lying near.*  
 circumjāceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. (circum & jaceo) *to lie near, or about.*  
 circumstans, tis, pt. *standing round.*  
 circumsto, stāre, stīti, stitum or stātum, n. 1. (circum & sto) *to stand round.*  
 circumveniēns, tis, pt. *surrounding.*  
 circumvēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (circum & venio) *to surround, to circumvent.*  
 circumvenior, venīri, ventus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*  
 circumventus, a, um, pt. *surrounded.*  
 Ciris, is, f. 3. *a name of Scylla, the daughter of Nisus.*  
 Cisalpīnus, a, um, adj. *Cisalpine, on this side of the Alps.*  
 Cithæron, ōnis, m. 3. *a mountain of Beotia.*  
 citò, adv. (iūs, issimè) *quickly.*  
 citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *quick.*  
 citra, pr. & adv. *on this side, without.*  
 civīcus, a, um, adj. *civic; corōna civīca, a civic crown.*  
 civilis, e, adj. (ior, sup. car.) *of a city, civil.*  
 civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen.*  
 civitas, ātis, f. 3. *a city, a state, a constitution, the right of citizenship.*  
 clades, is, f. 3. *an overthrow, slaughter.*  
 clam, pr. *without the knowledge of; adv. privately, secretly.*  
 clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to call on.*  
 clamor, ōris, m. 3. *a clamour, a cry.*  
 clandestīnus, a, um, adj. *secret, clandestine.*  
 claritas, ātis, f. 3. *celebrity.*  
 clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *clear, famous, loud.*  
 Claudius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*  
 claudo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to close, to shut.*  
 claudor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be closed.*  
 claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*  
 clausus, a, um, pt. *shut up.*  
 clavus, i, m. 2. *a key.*  
 clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

*clementia*, æ, f. 1. *clemency, mildness.*

*Cleopātra*, æ, f. 1. *an Egyptian queen.*

*cloāca*, æ, f. 1. *a drain.*

*Cluentius*, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*

*Clusium*, i, n. 2. *a city of Etruria, in Italy.*

*clypeus*, i, m. 2. *a shield.*

*Cn.* stands for

*Cneius*, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen common to the Romans.*

*coactus*, a, um, pt. (from *co-go*) *collected, assembled together.*

*coccyx*, ŷgis or ŷcis, m. 3. *a cuckoo.*

*Cocles*, ĩtis, m. 3. *a Roman much celebrated for his bravery.*

*coctilis*, e, adj. *dried, burnt, baked; latercūlus, brick.*

*coctus*, a, um, pt. *baked, boiled; latēres cocti, bricks.*

*cælum*, i, n. sing. m. pl. 2. *heaven, the climate.*

*cœna*, æ, f. 1. *a supper.*

*cœpi*, isse, def. pret. *I begin, or have begun.*

*cœptus*, a, um, pt. *begun.*

*coërceo*, ēre, ui, ĩtum, a. 2. (con & arceo) *to tame, to restrain, to control.*

*cogitatio*, ōnis, f. 3. *a thought, a reflection.*

*cogitātum*, i, n. 2. *a thought.*

*cogĭto*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think.*

*cognĭtus*, a, um, pt. *known.*

*cognōmen*, ĩnis, n. 3. *a surname.*

*cognosco*, oscĕre, ōvi, ĩtum, a. 3. (con & nosco) *to know, to learn; dē causā, to decide a law-suit.*

*cognoscor*, osci, ĩtus sum, pass. *to be known.*

*cōgo*, cogĕre, coĕgi, coactum, a. 3. (con & ago) *to compel, to hold together, to collect; agmen, to close the train.*

*cōgor*, gi, actus sum, pass. *to be collected.*

*cohæreo*, rĕre, si, sum, n. 2. (con & hæreo) *to hang together, to agree, to be joined to.*

*cohĭbeo*, ēre, ui, ĩtum, a. 2. (con & habeo) *to hold back, to restrain.*

*cohibeor*, ēri, ĩtus sum, pass. *to be restrained.*

*cohors*, tis, f. 3. *a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.*

*Colchis*, ĩdis, f. 3. *a country of Asia.*

*collābor*, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (con & labor) *to fall down.*

*collāre*, is, n. 3. *a collar, a necklace.*

*Collatĭnus*, i, m. 2. *surnamed Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

*collectus*, a, um, pt. *collected.*

*collĕga*, æ, m. 1. *a colleague.*

*collegium*, i, n. 2. *a college, a company.*

*collĭgo*, igĕre, ĕgi, ectum, a.

3. (con & lego) *to collect.*  
 colligor, ĭgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be collected.*  
 collis, is, m. 3. *a hill.*  
 collocātus, a, um, pt. *placed.*  
 collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & loco) *to place, to arrange.*  
 collōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed.*  
 colloquium, i, n. 2. *conversation, an interview.*  
 collōquor, qui, quātus or cū-tus sum, d. 3. (con & loquor) *to speak with one.*  
 collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*  
 colo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to cultivate, to respect, to pay honour to, to inhabit.*  
 color, coli, cultus sum, pass. *to be cultivated.*  
 colonia, æ, f. 1. *a colony.*  
 colōnus, i, m. 2. *a colonist.*  
 color & os, ōris, m. 3. *a colour.*  
 columba, æ, f. 1. *a dove, a pigeon.*  
 columbāre, is, n. 3. *a dove-cot.*  
 columna, æ, f. 1. *a column.*  
 combūro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. (con & buro, for uro) *to burn with fire, to burn.*  
 comēdendus, a, um, pt. *to be eaten or fed upon.*  
 comēdo, edēre, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. 3. (con & ēdo) *to eat up.*  
 comēdor, ēdi, ēsus or estus sum, pass. *to be consumed.*  
 comes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a companion.*  
 comissor or commissor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to go to a feast, to go to.*  
 comītans, tis, pt. *accompanying.*  
 comitātus, a, um, pt. *accompanying.*  
 comītor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to accompany.*  
 commemorō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & memōro) *to commemorate, to mention.*  
 commemoror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be mentioned.*  
 commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & mando) *to commend.*  
 commendor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be commended.*  
 commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & meo) *to go, to move, to go together.*  
 commercium, i, n. 2. *commerce, intercourse.*  
 commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & migro) *to emigrate.*  
 commīnuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & minuo) *to diminish, to bruise, to break in pieces.*  
 comminuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*  
 comminūtus, a, um, pt. *diminished, broken in pieces.*  
 committo, ittēre, ĭsi, issum, a. 3. (con & mitto) *to commit, to intrust; pugnam, to begin a battle; crimen, to commit a crime.*  
 committor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be committed.*



commissus, a, um, pt. *in-trusted*.

commoditas, ātis, f. 3. *a convenience*.

commōdum, i, n. 2. *an advantage*.

commōrior, mōri & morīri, mortuus sum, d. 3. and 4. (con & morior) *to die together or with*.

commōror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & moror) *to reside, to stay at*.

commōtus, a, um, pt. *moved*.

commōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (con & moveo) *to move*; bellum, *to begin a war*.

commōveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be moved*.

communīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (from commūnis) *to communicate*.

commūnis, e, adj. *common*.

comœdia, æ, f. 1. *a comedy*.

comparātus, a, um, pt. *compared, procured*.

compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & paro) *to compare, to gain, to procure*.

compāror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be compared*.

compello, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, a. 3. (con & pello) *to drive, to move*; in fugam, *to put to flight*.

compellor, elli, ulsus sum, pass. *to be driven*.

compenso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & penso) *to compensate, to esteem highly*.

compērio, erire, ěri, ertum, a. 4. (con & pario) *to learn, to discover*.

complector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (con & plector) *to embrace, to take hold of*; complecti amōre, *to love*.

compōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (con & pono) *to compose, to put together, to finish, to compare*.

compōnor, ni, situs sum, pass. *to be put together*.

compositus, a, um, pt. *finished*.

comprehendendus, a, um, pt. *to be seized*.

comprehendo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & prehendo) *to comprehend, to seize on*.

comprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be comprehended*.

comprehensus, a, um, pt. *seized*.

compulsus, a, um, pt. *compelled, driven*.

conātus, a, um, pt. *having endeavoured, endeavouring*.

concēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. (con & cedo) *to yield, to permit*.

concēdor, di, ssus sum, pass. *to be conceded*.

conceptus, a, um, pt. *conceived*.

concessus, a, um, pt. *yielded*.

concha, æ, f. 1. *a shell-fish*.

conchylium, i, n. 2. *a shell-fish*.

concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

- to conciliate, to unite, to reconcile ; sibi, to acquire for one's self, to gain.*
- concio, ōnis, f. 3. *an assembly, an assembly of the people.*
- concĭpio, ipĕre, ĕpi, eptum, a. 3. (con & capio) *to conceive, to form, to draw up.*
- concĭpior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be conceived.*
- concĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (con & cito) *to excite, to raise.*
- concĭtor, ōris, m. 3. *one who excites, a disturber.*
- concŏquo, quĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & coquo) *to boil, to digest.*
- concŏquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*
- concordia, æ, f. 1. *concord, agreement.*
- concrĕdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. (con & credo) *to intrust, to venture.*
- concrĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & crĕmo) *to burn with, or together.*
- concrĕmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt with.*
- concurro, currĕre, curri or cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (con & curro) *to run together.*
- concurrĭtur, pass. imp. *it is run.*
- concussus, a, um, pt. *shaken, moved.*
- concŭtio, utĕre, ussi, ussum, a. 3. (con & quatio) *to shake, to trouble.*
- concŭtior, cŭti, cussus sum, pass. *to be shaken.*
- condendus, a, um, pt. *to be laid up, to be built.*
- condens, tis, pt. *building, hiding.*
- conditio, ōnis, f. 3. *condition, situation, a proposal, terms ; conditionem accipĕre, to accept a proposal.*
- condĭtus, a, um, pt. *built.*
- condo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. (con & do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*
- condor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be founded.*
- condŭco, ucĕre, uxi, ctum, a. 3. (con & duco) *to hire, to contract.*
- confectus, a, um, pt. *finished, worn out.*
- confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum, irr. a. (con & fero) *to bring together, to heap up ; se conferre, to betake one's self, to go.*
- confĕror, conferri, collātus sum, pass. *to be brought together.*
- confĭcio, icĕre, ĕci, ectum, a. 3. (con & facio) *to make, to finish, to ruin, to destroy ; senectŭte, to weaken ; plagis, to strike severely ; bellum, to end a war.*
- confĭcior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be finished.*
- conflātus, a, um, pt. *blown together, composed.*
- confĭlgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3.

- (con & fligo) *to contend, to engage.*
- conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & flo) *to melt together, to unite, to compose.*
- conflor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blown together.*
- confluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (con & fluo) *to flow together, to go in numbers.*
- confodio, odēre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. (con & fodio) *to dig, to stab.*
- confodior, ōdi, ossus sum, pass. *to be stabbed.*
- confossus, a, um, pt. *stabbed.*
- confugio, ugēre, ūgi, ugitum, n. 3. (con & fugio) *to fly to or with.*
- congēro, rēre, ssi, stum, a. 3. (con & gero) *to heap up, to accumulate.*
- congrēdior, ēdi, essus sum, d. 3. (con & gradior) *to encounter, to fight.*
- congregātus, a, um, pt. *assembled.*
- congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & grex) *to assemble.*
- congrēgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be assembled.*
- conjectus, a, um, pt. *cast, conjectured.*
- conjicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (con & jacio) *to throw in, to conjecture.*
- conjicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown in.*
- conjugium, i, n. 2. *marriage.*
- conjunctus, a, um, pt. *united.*
- conjungo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & jungo) *to unite, to bind.*
- conjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be united.*
- conjurātus, a, um, pt. *conspired.*
- conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & juro) *to conjure or conspire.*
- conjūror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sworn together.*
- conjux or unx, ūgis, c. 3. *a spouse.*
- conor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to attempt, to venture.*
- conquēror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. (con & queror) *to complain, to lament.*
- conscendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (con & scando) *to climb, to ascend.*
- conscendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be ascended.*
- consensus, a, um, pt. *ascended.*
- consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & sacro) *to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote.*
- consēcror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be devoted.*
- conscisco, iscēre, iui, itum, a. 3. (con & scisco) *to commit, to be guilty of; sibi mortem consciscere, to kill one's self.*
- consenesco, senescēre, senui, (sup. not used) inc. 3.



- (con & senesco) *to grow old.*
- consentio, tīre, si, sum, n. 4. (con & sentio) *to consent, to agree, to unite.*
- consēquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. (con & sequor) *to gain, to obtain.*
- consequūtus or -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having obtained, following.*
- consēro, erēre, erui, ertum, a. 3. (con & sero) *to join, to put together; pugnam, to join battle.*
- conservandus, a, um, pt. *to be preserved.*
- conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & servo) *to preserve, to maintain.*
- conservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be preserved.*
- considens, tis, pt. *sitting together.*
- considens, tis, pt. *encamping.*
- consideo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (con & sedeo) *to sit together.*
- consido, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 3. (con & sideo) *to sit down, to encamp.*
- consilium, i, n. 2. *a council, counsel, design, intention.*
- consisto, sistēre, stīti, stītum, (the sup. is seldom used) n. 3. (con & sisto) *to stand, to consist.*
- consōlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & solor) *to comfort, to console.*
- conspectus, a, um, pt. *seen.*
- conspectus, ūs, m. 4. *a sight; in conspectu, in the sight of.*
- conspicātus, a, um, pt. *having beheld.*
- conspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & specio) *to behold, to see.*
- conspīcior, īci, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
- conspīcor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to behold.*
- conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous, distinguished.*
- constans, tis, adj. *constant, steady.*
- constituo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & statuo) *to appoint, to establish.*
- constituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be appointed.*
- constitūtus, a, um, pt. *established.*
- consto, stāre, stīti, stītum & stātum, n. 1. (con & sto) *to consist of; constat, imp. it is certain, evident, known.*
- construo, uēre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (con & struo) *to build up, to heap up.*
- consuesco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. (con & suesco) *to be accustomed.*
- consuetūdo, īnis, f. 3. *habit, custom.*
- consul, ūlis, m. 3. *a consul.*
- consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; (vir,) one who has been a consul.*
- consulātus, ūs, m. 4. *the consulship.*



consūlens, tis, pt. *consulting*.  
consūlo, ulēre, ului, ultum,  
a. 3. *to advise, to consult*.

consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
1. *to advise together, to consult*.

consūmo, umēre, umpsi or  
umsi, umptum or umtum,  
a. 3. (con & sumo) *to consume, to waste*.

consūmor, mi, ptus or tus  
sum, pass. *to be consumed*.

consumptus or -tus, a, um, pt.  
*wasted*.

contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *contagious*.

contemnendus, a, um, pt. *to be despised*.

contemno, nēre, psi or si,  
ptum or tum, a. 3. (con &  
temno) *to despise*.

contemnōr, ni, ptus or tus  
sum, pass. *to be despised*.

contemplātus, a, um, pt. *observing, regarding*.

contemplor, āri, ātus sum,  
d. 1. *to contemplate, to regard*.

contemptim, adv. *with contempt, contemptuously*.

contemptus or -ptus, a, um, pt.  
*despised*.

contemptus or -ptus, ūs, m. 4.  
*contempt*.

contendo, dēre, di, sum or  
tum, a. & n. 3. (con & tendo)  
*to contend, to go to; aliquid ab aliquo, to demand something of some one*.

contentio, ōnis, f. 3. *contention, an effort*.

contentus, a, um, adj. *content*.

contēro, terēre, trīvi, trītum,  
a. 3. (con & tero) *to break, to pound, to waste*.

contēror, tēri, trītus sum,  
pass. *to be pounded, to be wasted*.

contīnens, tis, pt. and adj.  
*joining, continued, temperate*; subs. f. 3. *the continent or main land*.

contīneo, inēre, inui, entum,  
a. 2. (con & teneo) *to hold in, to contain*.

contingo, tingēre, tīgi, tactum,  
a. 3. (con & tango) *to touch*.

contingit, imp. *it happens*;  
mihi, *I have the fortune, or it happens to me*.

continuus, a, um, adj. *continued, adjoining*.

contra, pr. *against, opposite to*; adv. *on the other hand*.

contractus, a, um, pt. *contracted*.

contradīco, cēre, xi, ctum,  
a. 3. (contra & dico) *to contradict*.

contradīcor, ci, ctus sum,  
pass. *to be contradicted*.

contradictus, a, um, pt. *contradicted, opposed*.

contrāho, here, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(con & traho) *to contract*.  
contrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be contracted*.

contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary*.

contueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2.

- (con & tueor) *to regard, to gaze upon, to survey.*  
 contundo, tundere, tūdi, tūsum, a. 3. (con & tundo) *to beat, to bruise, to crush.*  
 contundor, undi, ūsus sum, pass. *to be bruised.*  
 contusus, a, um, pt. *beaten, bruised.*  
 convalesco, escere, ui, itum, inc. 3. (con & valesco) *to grow well, to recover.*  
 convēnio, enīre, ēni, entum, n. 4. (con & venio) *to meet, to come together.*  
 converto, tere, ti, sum, a. 3. (con & verto) *to convert into, to change; se in precēs, to turn to entreating.*  
 convertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be changed; in fugam, to fly.*  
 conversus, a, um, pt. *changed, turned.*  
 conviciū, i, n. 2. *loud noise, scolding, reproach.*  
 convivium, i, n. 2. *a feast, a banquet.*  
 convoco, are, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & voco) *to call together.*  
 convōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called together.*  
 convolvo, vere, vi, ūtum, a. 3. (con & volvo) *to roll together.*  
 convolvor, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be rolled together; se, to roll one's self together.*  
 coopērio, ire, ui, tum, a. 4. (pario) *to cover.*  
 copia, æ, f. 1. *an abundance, a multitude, a swarm; copiae, pl. forces, troops.*  
 copiosè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *copiously.*  
 coquo, quere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bake, to boil.*  
 coquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*  
 coquus, i, m. 2. *a cook.*  
 cor, cordis, n. 3. *the heart.*  
 coram, pr. *in the presence of, before; adv. openly.*  
 Corcȳra, æ, f. 1. *an island, now, Corfu.*  
 Corinthus, i, f. 2. *Corinth, a city of Greece.*  
 Corinthius, æ, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth.*  
 Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Latium.*  
 Coriolānus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*  
 corium, i, n. 2. *the skin.*  
 Cornelia, æ, f. 1. *a noble Roman lady.*  
 Cornelius, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*  
 cornix, icis, f. 3. *a crow.*  
 cornu, u, n. 4. *a horn.*  
 corōna, æ, f. 1. *a crown.*  
 corpus, ōris, n. 3. *a body, a corpse.*  
 correptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*  
 corrigo, igere, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & rego) *to straighten, to make better, to correct.*  
 corripio, ipere, ipui, eptum,

a. 3. (con & rapio) *to seize on.*

corripior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized on.*

corrōdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & rodo) *to gnaw, to corrode.*

corrōdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be gnawed, to be corroded.*

corrōsus, a, um, pt. *gnawed, corroded.*

corruens, tis, pt. *falling down.*

corrumpo, umpĕre, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. (con & rumpo) *to corrupt, to bribe, to lead astray, to spoil, to hurt.*

corrumpor, umpi, uptus sum, pass. *to be corrupted.*

corruo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. (con & ruo) *to fall, to decay.*

corruptus, a, um, pt. *bribed.*

Corsica, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Mediterranean.*

Corvinus, i, m. 2. *a surname given to Valerius Maximus.*

corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven.*

Corycius, a, um, adj. of *Corycus, a city and mountain of Cilicia; antrum Corycium, a cave near this city.*

Cos. stands for *Consul*, singular.

Coss. stands for *Consules*, plural.

Cotta, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul.*

crater, ĕris, m. 3. *a goblet, a crater, the mouth of a volcano.*

Crates, is, m. 3. *a Theban philosopher.*

Crassus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

creātus, a, um, pt. *chosen.*

creber, ra, rum, adj. *frequent.*

crebrò, adv. *frequently.*

credo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to believe, to trust.*

credor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be believed.*

Cremĕra, æ, f. 1. *a river of Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn.*

cremor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt.*

creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, to create, to elect.*

creor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be chosen.*

crescens, tis, pt. *growing.*

creSCO, escĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, n. 3. *to increase, to grow.*

Creta, æ, f. 1. *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*

crĭmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a crime, an accusation.*

crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair.*

Crixus, i, m. 2. *a leader of gladiators.*

crocodĭlus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*

cruciātus, a, um, pt. *tormented.*

cruciātus, ūs, m. 4. *torture, torment.*



- crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*  
 crucior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tormented.*  
 crudēlis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *cruel.*  
 crudeliter, adv. *cruelly.*  
 crudus, a, um, adj. *rough, raw.*  
 cruor, ōris, m. 3. *blood, gore.*  
 crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*  
 crux, crucis, f. 3. *a cross.*  
 culex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a gnat.*  
 culpa, æ, f. 1. *a fault, guilt, blame.*  
 culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame.*  
 cultellus, i, m. 2. *a knife.*  
 cultus, a, um, pt. (from colo) *cultivated, dressed.*  
 cum, pr. *with*; adv. *when*; cūm....tum, *not only....but also.*  
 cunctatio, ōnis, f. 3. *delay, a delaying, hesitation.*  
 cuniculus, i, m. 2. *a rabbit.*  
 cupiditas, ātis, f. 3. *a desire.*  
 cupīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *desire.*  
 cupīdus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*  
 cupiens, tis, pt. *desiring.*  
 cupio, ĕre, ĭvi and ii, ĭtum, a. 3. *to desire.*  
 cur, adv. *why, wherefore.*  
 cura, æ, f. 1. *care, anxiety.*  
 Cures, ium, f. pl. 3. *a city of Italy.*  
 curia, æ, f. 1. *the curia, (a division of the people,) the place of assembling.*  
 Curiatii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the name of an Alban family; three of this family fought with the Horatii, and were defeated by them.*  
 curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, to be concerned; non curo, I care not.*  
 currens, tis, pt. *running.*  
 curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run.*  
 currus, ūs, m. 4. *a chariot.*  
 Cursor, ōris, m. 3. *the name of a noble Roman.*  
 cursus, ūs, m. 4. *a course, a running.*  
 curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*  
 custodia, æ, f. 1. *a prison, a guard.*  
 custōdio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. 4. *to guard, to watch.*  
 custos, ōdis, c. 3. *a guard.*  
 cutis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*  
 cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*  
 Cyclādes, um, f. pl. 3. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.*  
 Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. 3. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily.*  
 Cydnus, i, m. 2. *a river of Cilicia.*  
 Cyllēne, es, f. 1. *a mountain in Arcadia.*  
 cymba, æ, f. 1. *a boat.*  
 cymbalum, i, n. 2. *a cymbal.*  
 Cynicus, i, m. 2. *a Cynic, (a sect of philosophers.)*  
 Cynocephālæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a town of Thessaly.*  
 Cynocephāli, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*  
 Cynocephālus, i, m. 2. *a god of the Egyptians.*



Cynossēma, ātis, n. 3. *a promontory of Thrace, where queen Hecūba was buried.*

Cynthus, i, m. 2. *a hill near Delos.*

Cyrēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a city of Africa.*

Cyrenaïca, æ, f. 1. *a country of Africa, so called from its capital Cyrenæ or -e.*

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. 2. *the island Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. 2. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. 2. *the name of an island; a town named from the same.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. 2. *an ingenious Athenian artist.*

damnandus, a, um, pt. *to be condemned.*

damnātus, a, um, pt. *condemned.*

damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn.*

damnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be condemned.*

damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious.*

Danāus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus.*

dandus, a, um, pt. *to be given.*

dans, tis, pt. *giving.*

Danūbius, i, m. 2. *the Danube, the greatest river in Europe.*

daps, dapis, f. 3. (nom. seldom used) *a feast, a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*

datūrus, a, um, pt. *about to give.*

dātus, a, um, pt. (from do) *given.*

de, pr. *from, of, concerning.*

dea, æ, f. 1. *a goddess.*

debellātus, a, um, pt. *conquered.*

debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & bello) *to conquer, to subdue.*

debellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*

debēo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to owe, to be obliged.*

debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken.*

debilitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be weakened.*

debītus, a, um, pt. *due, deserved, owing.*

decēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (de & cedo) *to depart, to yield, to die.*

decerno, cernēre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. (de & cerno) *to decide, to fight, to discern, to decree.*

decernor, cerni, crētus sum, pass. *to be decided, to be decreed.*

Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. 2.

- ten men appointed to fix laws for the Romans, who for a short time governed instead of consuls.*
- decerpo, ěre, si, tum, a. 3. (de & carpo) *to pluck off, to lessen.*
- decerpor, i, tus sum, pass. *to be plucked off.*
- decĭdo, idĕre, idi, (sup. not used) n. 3. (de & cado) *to fall off, to fall.*
- decĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the tenth.*
- Decius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
- declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & claro) *to declare, to show.*
- decoctus, a, um, pt. *boiled.*
- decōquo, quĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & coquo) *to boil, to boil away.*
- decōquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled away.*
- decōrus, a, um, adj. *adorned, decorous, beautiful.*
- decrĕtus, a, um, pt. *decreed, decided.*
- decreasco, crescere, crĕvi, crĕtum, n. 3. (de & cresco) *to decrease, to decay.*
- decumbo, umbere, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (de & cubo) *to lie down.*
- decurro, currĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (de & curro) *to flow down.*
- editio, ōnis, f. 3. *a surrender.*
- editus, a, um, pt. *surrendered.*
- dedo, dĕre, dĭdi, ditum, a. 3. *to surrender, to deliver up.*
- dedor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be surrendered.*
- dedūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & duco) *to lead forth.*
- dedūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*
- deductus, a, um, pt. *led forth.*
- defatigātus, a, um, pt. *fatigued.*
- defatĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & fatĭgo) *to weary.*
- defatĭgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*
- defendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (de & fendo, not used) *to defend.*
- defendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be defended.*
- defensus, a, um, pt. *defended.*
- defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (de & fero) *to bring, to confer.*
- deferōr, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be brought.*
- deficiens, tis, pt. *failing, being in an eclipse.*
- defĭcio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, a. & n. 3. (de & facio) *to decrease, to want, to be in an eclipse.*
- defleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. 2. (de & fleo) *to deplore, to weep for.*
- defleor, ěri, ětus sum, pass. *to be wept for.*
- defluo, ũĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (de & fluo) *to flow down.*

- defōdio, odēre, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. (de & fodio) *to bury.*
- defōdior, ōdi, ossus sum, pass. *to be buried.*
- deformitas, ātis, f. 3. *deformity.*
- defossus, a, um, pt. *buried, dug out.*
- defunctus, a, um, pt. *finished, dead.*
- defungor, gi, ctus sum, d. 3. (de & fungor) *to finish, to make an end of.*
- degens, tis, pt. *living.*
- dēgo, gēre, gi, (sup. not used) a. & n. 3. (de & ago) *to lead, to dwell.*
- degusto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & gusto) *to taste.*
- deinde, adv. *then, further, after that.*
- Deiotārus, i, m. 2. *a man who was made king of Galatia by Pompey.*
- dejectus, a, um, pt. *cast down.*
- dejicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (de & jacio) *to cast down.*
- dejicior, īci, ectus sum, pass. *to be cast down.*
- delābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (de & labor) *to fall down, to run into.*
- delapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*
- delātus, a, um, pt. *conferred.*
- delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & lacto) *to delight, to please.*
- delectus, a, um, pt. *chosen.*
- delendus, a, um, pt. *to be destroyed.*
- deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to extinguish, to destroy, to ruin.*
- deleor, ēri, ētus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*
- delētus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*
- delicium, i, n. 2. (in the sing.) *deliciæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. pleasure, delights.*
- delictum, i, n. 2. *a crime, a fault.*
- deligo, igēre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (de & lego) *to select.*
- deligor, īgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be selected.*
- Delphīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Delphos.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Phocis, where was the oracle of Apollo.*
- delphīnus, i, m. 2. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. 1. *a part of Ægypt, so called from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.*
- delūbrum, i, n. 2. *a temple, a shrine.*
- Delus, or -os, i, f. 2. *an island in the Ægean sea, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarātus, i, m. 2. *a rich merchant of Corinth, and father of Tarquin, the fifth king of Rome.*
- demergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. (de & mergo) *to plunge, to sink.*

- demergor, gi, sus sum, pass.  
to be sunk.
- demersus, a, um, pt. *sunk*.
- Demetrius, i, m. 2. *a Macedonian prince*.
- demissus, a, um, pt. *cast down*.
- demitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (de & mitto) *to throw downwards, to let down*.
- demittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be thrown down*.
- Democritus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher of Abdēra*.
- demonstrātūrus, a, um, pt. *about to show*.
- demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & monstro) *to demonstrate, to show*.
- demonstror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be proved*.
- Demosthēnes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- demum, adv. *at length, only*.
- deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every ten, ten*.
- denique, adv. *finally, at last*.
- dens, tis, m. 3. *a tooth*.
- densus, a, um, adj. *thick*.
- Dentātus, i, m. 2. (Siccus) *a brave Roman warrior*.
- denuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & nuntio) *to denounce, to foreshow, to proclaim*.
- depascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. (de & pascor) *to feed, to eat up*.
- depingo, pingēre, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. (de & pingo) *to paint, to depict*.
- depingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. *to be painted*.
- deplōrans, tis, pt. *deploring*.
- deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & ploro) *to weep for, to mourn*.
- depōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (de & pono) *to lay down or aside*.
- depopulātus, a, um, pt. *laid waste*.
- depopūlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lay waste*.
- deprehendo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (de & prehendo) *to seize on, to catch*.
- deprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be caught*.
- deprehensus, a, um, pt. *caught, detected*.
- depulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (de & pulso) *to push away, to keep off*.
- descendo, dēre, di, sum, n. 3. (de & scendo) *to descend*.
- describo, bēre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (de & scribo) *to describe, to divide, to order*.
- desero, rēre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (de & sero) *to desert, to forsake*.
- deseror, ri, rtus sum, pass. *to be deserted*.
- desertum, i, n. 2. *a desert*.
- desertus, a, um, pt. and adj. *deserted, waste, desolate, lonely*.
- desiderium, i, n. 2. *a longing for, a desire, regret*.



- desīno, sinēre, sīvi & sii,  
sītum, a. & n. 3. (de &  
sino) *to cease, to end, to  
renounce.*
- desperātus, a, um, pt. *de-  
spaired of, past hope.*
- despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
(de & spero) *to despair.*
- despēror, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be despaired of.*
- desponsātus, a, um, pt. *be-  
trothed.*
- desponso, āre, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. *to promise in mar-  
riage.*
- desponsor, āri, ātus sum,  
pass. *to be betrothed.*
- destīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to design, to determine, to  
aim at.*
- desum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr.  
n. (de & sum) *to be wanting.*
- deterior, adj. comp. (sup. de-  
terrimus, pos. not in use.)  
*worse.*
- deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2.  
(de & terreo) *to frighten.*
- detestor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to detest.*
- detractus, a, um, pt. *drawn  
away.*
- detrāho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(de & traho) *to draw off,  
to take from.*
- detrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be drawn away.*
- detrimentum, i, n. 2. *a loss,  
an injury.*
- devēho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(de & veho) *to carry  
away.*
- devēhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be carried away.*
- devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping.*
- devictus, a, um, pt. *over-  
come.*
- devinco, vincēre, vīci, vic-  
tum, a. 3. (de & vinco) *to  
conquer.*
- devincor, vinci, victus sum,  
pass. *to be overcome.*
- devōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
(de & volo) *to fly down,  
to fly away.*
- devorandus, a, um, pt. *to be  
devoured.*
- devorātus, a, um, pt. *de-  
voured.*
- devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
(de & voro) *to devour, to  
eat up.*
- devōror, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be devoured.*
- devōtus, a, um, pt. *devoted,  
consecrated.*
- devōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum,  
a. 2. (de & voveo) *to  
vow, to devote, to conse-  
crate, to sacrifice.*
- devōveor, ovēri, ōtus sum,  
pass. *to be devoted.*
- deus, i, m. and sometimes  
f. 2. *God, a deity.*
- dexter, ĕra, erum, or ra, rum,  
adj. *right.*
- dextra, æ, f. 1. *the right  
hand.*
- diadēma, ātis, n. 3. *a dia-  
dem.*
- Diagōras, æ, m. 1. *a man of  
Rhodes, who died from ex-  
cess of joy, because his three*

*sons obtained the prizes at the Olympic games.*

*Diāna, æ, f. 1. the sister of Apollo, and goddess of hunting.*

*dicens, tis, pt. saying.*

*dīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to consecrate, to dedicate.*

*dīco, cere, xi, ctum, a. 3. to say, to name.*

*dīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. to be said.*

*dictātor, ōris, m. 3. a dictator.*

*dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. to dictate, to say often.*

*dictum, i, n. 2. a word, an expression.*

*dictus, a, um, pt. said.*

*dies, ei, m. or f. in sing. m. in pl. 5. a day.*

*differens, tis, pt. different, differing.*

*differo, differre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero) to carry up and down, to be different.*

*difficīlè, adv. (iūs, līmè) difficultly, with difficulty.*

*difficīlis, e, adj. difficult.*

*difficultas, ātis, f. 3. difficulty, a bad condition.*

*digītus, i, m. 2. a finger, a finger's breadth.*

*dignātus, a, um, pt. vouchsafing, thought worthy.*

*dignitas, ātis, f. 3. dignity, honour.*

*dignor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to think worthy, to vouchsafe.*

*dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) worthy.*

*dilānio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (di & lanio) to tear in pieces.*

*diligenter, adv. (iūs, issīmè) diligently, carefully.*

*dilīgo, igēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (di & lego) to love.*

*dimicatio, ōnis, f. 3. the fight, a contest.*

*dimicātus, a, um, pt. fought.*

*dimīco, āre, āvi, (seldom ui) ātum, a. 1. (di & mico) to fight.*

*dimīcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be fought.*

*dimissus, a, um, pt. dismissed.*

*dimittendus, a, um, pt. to be sent away.*

*dimitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (di & mitto) to dismiss.*

*dimittor, itti, issus sum, pass. to be dismissed.*

*Diogēnes, is, m. 3. a Cynic philosopher.*

*Diomēdes, is, m. 3. a Grecian warrior.*

*diremptūrus, a, um, pt. about to decide.*

*direptus, a, um, pt. plundered.*

*dirīmo, imēre, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. (dis & emo) to divide, to part, to decide.*

*dirīmor, imi, emptus or ptus sum, pass. to be divided.*

*dirīpio, ipēre, ipui, eptum,*

- a. 3. (di & rapio) *to rob, to plunder, to destroy.*  
 dirīpior, īpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*  
 diruo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (di & ruo) *to destroy.*  
 diruor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*  
 dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful, dire, ominous.*  
 dirūtus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*  
 discēdens, tis, pt. *departing.*  
 discēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to go away.*  
 discendus, a, um, pt. *to be learned.*  
 discerpo, pēre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (dis & carpo) *to tear in pieces.*  
 discerpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*  
 discerptus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*  
 discipūlus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a scholar.*  
 disco, discēre, didīci, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to learn.*  
 discor, i, pass. *to be learned.*  
 discordia, æ, f. 1. *discord.*  
 discordo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be at variance, to differ.*  
 discrēpo, āre, āvi or ui, ītum, n. 1. (dis & crepo) *to differ, to disagree.*  
 disertè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *clearly, eloquently.*  
 disputatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a learned discussion.*  
 dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (dis & puto) *to dispute, to discuss.*  
 disseminō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spread abroad, to scatter.*  
 dissēro, rēre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (dis & sero) *to speak, to discourse, to say.*  
 dissidium, i, n. 2. *a disagreement.*  
 dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike.*  
 distans, tis, pt. *differing, distant.*  
 distinctus, a, um, pt. *distinguished, distinct.*  
 distingo, guēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (di & stingo) *to distinguish, to mark, to adorn.*  
 distinguor, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be distinguished.*  
 disto, stāre, stīti, stītum & stātum, n. 1. (di & sto) *to be distant, to be divided.*  
 distribuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (dis & tribuo) *to distribute, to divide.*  
 ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *rich.*  
 diu, adv. (utius, utissime) *long, for a long time.*  
 diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*  
 diutīnus, a, um, adj. *lasting, long.*  
 diuturnitas, ātis, f. 3. *long continuance.*  
 diuturnus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *long, lasting.*  
 divello, vellēre, velli rather than vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (di & vello) *to tear apart, to tear off.*  
 divellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be torn apart.*

- diversus, a, um, adj. *different*.  
 dives, itis, adj. *rich*.  
 divido, idere, isi, isum, a. 3. *to divide*.  
 dividor, idi, isus sum, pass. *to be divided*.  
 divinus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *divine*.  
 divisus, a, um, pt. *divided*.  
 divitiæ, arum, f. pl. 1. *riches*.  
 divulsus, a, um, pt. *pulled asunder, parted*.  
 do, dare, dedi, datum, a. 1. *to give*; pœnas, *to suffer punishment*; crimini, *to accuse*.  
 dor, (not used) dari, datus sum, pass. *to be given*.  
 doceo, cere, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach*.  
 doceor, cêri, ctus sum, pass. *to be taught*.  
 docilitas, âtis, f. 3. *docility*.  
 doctrîna, æ, f. 1. *instruction*.  
 doctus, a, um, pt. *taught, learned*.  
 Dodôna, æ, f. 1. *a town and forest of Epîrus*.  
 doleo, êre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to be in pain, to grieve*.  
 dolor, ôris, m. 3. *pain, grief*.  
 dolus, i, m. 2. *a device, a trick, guile*.  
 domesticus, a, um, adj. *domestic*; res domesticæ, *domestic affairs*.  
 domicilium, i, n. 2. *an abode*.  
 domîna, æ, f. 1. *a mistress*.  
 dominatio, ônis, f. 3. *government*; particularly, *arbitrary government, despotism*.  
 domînus, i, m. 2. *master, owner, lord*.  
 domitus, a, um, pt. *subdued*.  
 domo, âre, ui, itum, a. 1. *to subdue, to tame, to overpower*.  
 domor, âri, itus sum, pass. *to be subdued*.  
 domus, i, and ûs, f. 2 and 4. *a house*; domi, *at home*; domo, *from home*; domum, *home*.  
 donâtus, a, um, pt. *presented*.  
 donec, adv. *until, as long as*.  
 dono, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to give, to present*.  
 donor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be presented*.  
 donum, i, n. 2. *a gift*.  
 dormiens, tis, pt. *sleeping*.  
 dormio, îre, îvi, itum, n. 4. *to sleep*.  
 dorsum, i, n. 2. *the back*.  
 dos, dotis, f. 3. *a portion, a dowry*.  
 draco, ônis, m. 3. *a dragon*.  
 Druidæ, arum, m. pl. 1. *priests of the ancient Gauls*.  
 dubitatio, ônis, f. 3. *a doubt, hesitation*.  
 dubito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. *to hesitate, to doubt*.  
 ducendus, a, um, pt. *to be led*.  
 ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred*.  
 duco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead*; uxôrem, *to marry*; exequias, *to perform funeral rites*.



ducor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*

ductus, a, um, pt. *led.*

Duillius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans ; (Caius) who conquered the Carthaginians in a sea fight.*

dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *sweet.*

dum, adv. *whilst, as long as, until.*

duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two.*

duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*

duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*

duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. *two from twenty, eighteen.*

duritia, æ, f. 1. *hardness.*

durities, ei, f. 5. *hardness.*

durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *hard, severe.*

dux, cis, c. 3. *a leader, a guide.*

Dyonysius, i, m. 2. *a king of Syracuse.*

E.

e, ex, pr. *from, of, among.*

ebībo, ěre, i, itum, a. 3. (e & bibo) *to drink up.*

ebrietas, ātis, f. 1. *drunkenness.*

ebur, ōris, n. 3. *ivory.*

edīco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & dico) *to proclaim, to announce, to publish.*

edītus, a, um, pt. *published, uttered, produced.*

ēdo, dĕre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.

*to publish, to cause ; spectaculum edĕre, to give an exhibition ; stragem, to overthrow.*

edor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be published or produced.*

ĕdo, edĕre or esse, ēdi, ĕsum, irr. a. *to eat, to consume.*

ĕdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be eaten or consumed.*

educātus, a, um, pt. *educated.*

edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to educate, to instruct.*

edūcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be educated.*

edūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & duco) *to lead forth.*

edūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*

effīcio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, a. 3. (e & facio) *to effect, to make.*

effigies, iĕi, f. 5. *an image, an effigy.*

efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (e & flo) *to breathe out ; animam, to die.*

effūgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugītum, a. and n. 3. (e & fugio) *to escape, to fly from.*

effundendus, a, um, pt. *to be poured out, to be wasted.*

effundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (e & fundo) *to pour out, to waste.*

effundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be poured out.*

effūsus, a, um, pt. *poured out, wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. 1. *a nymph said by some to have been the wife of Numa.*

egĕro, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. (e & gero) *to carry out, to throw out.*

egĕror, ri, stus sum, pass. *to be carried out.*

egestus, a, um, pt. *cast or carried out.*

ego, mei, pro. I.

egrĕdior, di, ssus sum, d. 3. (e & gradior) *to go out.*

egregiĕ, adv. *in a distinguished manner, excellently.*

egregius, a, um, adj. *distinguished.*

egressus, a, um, pt. *going forth, having gone forth.*

elābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (e & lābor) *to disappear, to flow away.*

elapsus, a, um, pt. *having disappeared.*

Elephantis, ĩdis, f. 3. *a city of Egypt.*

elephantus, i, m. 2. } *an ele-*  
elĕphas,antis, m. 3. } *phant.*

Eleusiniĭ, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Eleusis.*

Eleusis & -in, ĩnis, f. 3. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*

elido, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (e & lādo) *to crush.*

elĭgo, igĕre, ĕgi, ectum, a. 3. (e & lego) *to choose.*

elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, is-sĭmus) *eloquent.*

eloquentia, æ, f. 1. *eloquence.*

elōquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus

sum, d. 3. (e & loquor) *to say.*

elūceo, cĕre, xi, (sup. not used) n. 2. (e & luceo) *to shine forth.*

emergo, gere, si, sum, n. 3. (e & mergo) *to emerge, to rise up.*

emĭneo, ĕre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be higher, to rise above, to be conspicuous.*

emitto, ittĕre, ĩsi, issum, a. 3. (e & mitto) *to send forth.*

emittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent forth ; in mare, to empty into the sea.*

ĕmo, emĕre, ĕmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. *to buy.*

emor, i, ptus or tus sum, pass. *to be bought.*

emōrior, mōri or morĭri, mortuus sum, d. 3 and 4. *to die.*

emptus or emtus, a, um, pt. *bought.*

enascor, nasci, nātus sum, d. 3. *to arise, to be born.*

enātus, a, um, pt. *born of.*

enĕco, necāre, necāvi or necui, necātum or nectum, a. 1. (e & neco) *to kill.*

enĕcor, āri, ātus or tus sum, pass. *to be killed.*

enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken.*

enim, conj. *for, but, truly, indeed.*

Enna, æ, f. 1. *a town of Sicily.*

Ennius, i, m. 2. *an ancient poet.*

enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce.*

eo, īre, īvi, ītum, irr. n. *to go.*  
eò, adv. *thither, to that de-*  
*gree.*

Eōus, i, m. 2. *the morning star.*

Eōus, a, um, adj. *eastern.*

Epaminondas, æ, m. 1. *an accomplished Grecian war-*  
*rior.*

Ephēsus, i, m. 2. *a city of Ionia, built by the Amazons, in which was a temple of Diana.*

Ephialtes, is, m. 3. *a giant, the son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otos, waged war against Jupiter, and was struck with lightning.*

Epimenides, is, m. 3. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*

Epīrus, i, f. 2. *a country of Greece.*

epistōla, æ, f. 1. *an epistle, a letter.*

epūlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to feast.*

epūlum, i, n. 2. in } *a ban-*  
sing. } *quet, a*

epūlæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. } *feast.*

eques, itis, m. 3. *a knight, a horseman.*

equīdem, conj. *indeed, I for my part.*

equitātus, ūs, m. 4. *cavalry.*

equus, i, m. 2. *a horse.*

ereptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*

erga, pr. *towards.*

ergo, conj. *therefore.*

erinaceus, i, m. 2. *a hedgehog.*

erīpio, ipēre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (e & rapio) *to tear from.*

erīpor, īpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be torn from.*

erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander, to err, to stray.*

erōdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to eat into.*

erūdīo, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to instruct, to form.*

erudior, īri, itus sum, pass. *to be instructed.*

eruditio, ōnis, f. 3. *instruction, learning.*

eruditus, a, um, pt. *instruct-*  
*ed, formed.*

esuriens, tis, pt. *being hungry.*

esurio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be hungry.*

et, conj. *and, also, even; et...*  
*et, both...and.*

etiam, conj. *also; with the comp. even.*

Etruria, æ, f. 1. *a country of Italy.*

Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the people of Etruria.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belong-*  
*ing to Etruria.*

Eubœa, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Ægean Sea.*

Eumēnes, is, m. 3. *an officer in Alexander's army; a king of Pergamus.*

Euphēmus, i, m. 2. *the fa-*  
*ther of Dædalus.*

- Euphrātes**, is, m. 3. *a large river in Mesopotamia.*
- Euripīdes**, is, m. 3. *a celebrated tragic poet.*
- Eurīpus**, i, m. 2. *a narrow sea between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurōpa**, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Agēnor, carried by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, into Crete; Europe, one of the four quarters of the earth, named from the above.*
- Eurōtas**, æ, m. 1. *a river near Sparta.*
- Euxīnus**, i, m. 2. (pontus) *the Euxine, now, the Black Sea.*
- evādo**, dēre, si, sum, n. 3. (e & vado) *to go out, to escape, to be come.*
- evertō**, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. (e & verito) *to overturn, to destroy.*
- evertor**, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be overturned.*
- eversus**, a, um, pt. *overturned.*
- evocātus**, a, um, pt. *summoned.*
- evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (e & voco) *to call out, to summon, to implore.*
- evōcor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be summoned.*
- evōlans**, tis, pt. *flying up or forth.*
- evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (e & volo) *to fly up or forth.*
- evōmo**, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. (e & vomo) *to vomit, to discharge.*
- ex**, pr. *out of, from.*
- exactus**, a, um, pt. *banished, driven away.*
- exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to equal.*
- exanīmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, to render lifeless.*
- exanīmor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be killed.*
- exardeo**, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. (ex & ardeo) *to burn, to be vehement.*
- exardesco**, descēre, si, sum, inc. 3. *to burn, to begin to burn.*
- exasperātus**, a, um, pt. *exasperated.*
- exaspēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exasperate, to incense.*
- exasperor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be incensed.*
- excēdo**, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (ex & cedo) *to depart, to exceed, to go out or beyond.*
- excellens**, tis, pt. *excelling.*
- excello**, ěre, ui, (sup. car.) n. 3. (ex & cello) *to be high, to excel.*
- excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high.*
- excidium**, i, n. 2. *a destruction, ruin.*
- excīdo**, ěre, i, (sup. not used) n. 3. (ex & cado) *to fall out, to drop.*
- excīdo**, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (ex & cædo) *to cut out, to hew out.*



excīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be cut off.*

excīsus, a, um, pt. *cut out or off.*

excīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (ex & capio) *to receive, to support.*

excīpior, īpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*

excitandus, a um, pt. *to be awakened or roused.*

excīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, to awaken, to cause.*

excītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be excited.*

exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to exclaim.*

exclūdo, dere, si, sum, a. 3. (ex & claudio) *to exclude, to hatch.*

excæco or -cæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make blind.*

excōlo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (ex & colo) *to cultivate, to exercise.*

excrucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*

excubiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the guard, the watch, the sentry.*

excusatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an excusing, an excuse.*

exēdo, edēre and esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo) *to eat up.*

exemplum, i, n. 2. *an example.*

exequiæ.—*See exsequiæ.*

exerceo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (ex & arceo) *to exercise ;*

*odium, to hate ; agrum, to till a field.*

exercitus, ūs, m. 4. *an army.*

exhaurio, rīre, si, stum, (seldom sum) a. 4. (ex & haurio) *to exhaust.*

exhaurior, rīri, stus & sus sum, pass. *to be exhausted.*

exīgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (ex & ago) *to drive away, to banish.*

exīgor, īgi, actus sum, pass. *to be banished.*

exiguus, a, um, adj. *small.*

exilis, e, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *small, thin, weak.*

exilium, i, n. 2. *exile, banishment.*

eximiè, adv. *extraordinarily, very.*

eximius, a, um, adj. *extraordinary.*

existūmans, tis, pt. *thinking.*

existimatio, ōnis, f. 3. *opinion, reputation, respect.*

existūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & æstūmo) *to believe, to think.*

existūmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thought, to be esteemed.*

exitium, i, n. 2. *destruction, ruin.*

exitus, ūs, m. 4. *the event, an outlet.*

exorātus, a, um, pt. *entreated.*

exōrior, orēris, orīri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. (ex & orior) *to rise, to appear.*

exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

- (ex & orno) *to adorn, to deck out.*  
 exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & oro) *to entreat earnestly.*  
 exōror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be entreated.*  
 exortus, a, um, pt. *risen.*  
 expectans or exspectans, tis, pt. *expecting, looking for.*  
 expecto or -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & specto) *to look for, to wait.*  
 expēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to free, to extricate, to procure, to be expedient.*  
 expeditio, ōnis, f. 3. *an expedition.*  
 expello, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, a. 3. (ex & pello) *to expel, to banish.*  
 expellor, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be banished.*  
 expers, tis, adj. (pars) *without, not having.*  
 expetendus, a, um, pt. *to be sought.*  
 expēto, ěre, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3. (ex & peto) *to strive after, to seek earnestly.*  
 expētor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be sought after.*  
 expio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to expiate, to punish.*  
 expior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be expiated.*  
 expleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. 2. (ex & pleo) *to fill.*  
 explicans, tis, pt. *unfolding.*  
 explico, āre, āvi & ui, ātum & ĭtum, a. 1. (ex & plico) *to unfold, to explain.*  
 explorātor, ōris, m. 3. *a spy.*  
 expolītus, a, um, pt. *polished, finished.*  
 expolio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to polish, to improve, to finish.*  
 expolior, īri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be improved.*  
 expōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. *to explain, to set forth.*  
 exprobrans, tis, pt. *upbraiding.*  
 exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to upbraid, to blame, to reproach.*  
 exprobror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*  
 expugnātus, a, um, pt. *conquered, taken by storm.*  
 expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & pugno) *to take by assault, to conquer, to contend against.*  
 expugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*  
 expulsus, a, um, pt. *banished.*  
 exsequiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *funeral rites.*  
 exsilio or exilīo, īre, īvi, ii, & ui, ultum, n. 4. (ex & salio) *to spring up.*  
 expīro or -pīro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & spiro) *to expire, to breathe forth.*  
 exstinctus or extinctus, a, um, pt. *dead.*

extinguo or extinguo, guëre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & stinguo) *to extinguish, to kill.*

extinguo, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be extinguished*; morbo, *to die a natural death.*

exstructus or exstructus, a, um, pt. *built.*

extruo or extruo, uëre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (ex & struo) *to build.*

extruo, ui, uctus sum, pass. *to be built.*

exsurgo, gëre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (ex & surgo) *to rise up, to arise.*

exter or extërus, a, um, adj. (erior, imus or rëmus) *foreign, strange, outward.*

exto, âre, iti, itum & âtum, n. 1. (ex & sto) *to be, to remain, to be extant.*

extorqueo, quëre, si, tum, a. 2. (ex & torqueo) *to extort, to wrest from.*

extra, pr. *beyond, without, except.*

extractus, a, um, pt. *drawn out.*

extrahô, hëre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & traho) *to extract, to draw out.*

extrahor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn out.*

extrëmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from extërus) *the last, the furthest*; extrëma senectus, *extreme old age.*

F.

fabâ, æ, f. 1. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. 2. *the name of a noble family at Rome.*

Fabricius, i, m. 2. *a Roman, noted for his virtue and integrity.*

fabricô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to frame, to make, to manufacture.*

fabûla, æ, f. 1. *a fable, a tradition, a play.*

fabulôsus, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*

faciendus, a, um, pt. *to be done or made.*

faciens, tis, pt. *doing, making.*

facies, iëi, f. 5. *a face, appearance.*

facilë, adv. (iùs, lîmë) *easily.*

facinus, oris, n. 3. *a deed.*

fâcio, facëre, feci, factum, a. 3. *to do, to value, to make*; pluris, *to value higher*; fac, *take care.*

factum, i, n. 2. *an action, a deed.*

factûrus, a, um, pt. *about to make or do.*

factus, a, um, pt. *made, done*; quo facto, *which having happened.*

Falerii, ôrum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Italy.*

Falernus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus, Falernian.*

- Falisci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Etruria.*  
 fama, æ, f. 1. *fame, reputation, report.*  
 famelicus, a, um, adj. *hungry.*  
 fames, is, f. 3. *hunger.*  
 familia, æ, f. 1. *a family, servants.*  
 familiāris, e, adj. *of the same family, familiar.*  
 familiaritas, ātis, f. 3. *friendship, intimacy, confidence.*  
 familiariter, adv. *in a friendly manner.*  
 famula, æ, f. 1. *a maid, a female servant.*  
 fas, n. ind. *right, justice, a lawful thing; non fas, it is not right or allowed.*  
 fascis, is, m. 3. *a bundle; fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*  
 fatālis, e, adj. *fatal, appointed by fate.*  
 fateor, tēri, ssus sum, d. 2. *to confess.*  
 fatidicus, a, um, adj. *prophe-sying.*  
 fatigātus, a, um, pt. *wearied.*  
 fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary.*  
 fatigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*  
 fatiscor, fatisci, fessus sum, d. 3. *to be wearied.*  
 fatum, i, n. 2. *fate, destiny; fato fungi, to die.*  
 Faustulus, i, m. 2. *the shepherd who found Romulus and Remus.*  
 faux, cis, f. 3. *the throat, passage.*  
 faveo, favēre, fāvi, fautum, n. 2. *to favour.*  
 favor, ōris, m. 3. *favour, applause.*  
 febris, is, f. 3. *a fever.*  
 felicitas, ātis, f. 3. *felicity, good fortune.*  
 feliciter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *fortunately, happily.*  
 felis, is, f. 3. *a cat.*  
 felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus) *happy, fortunate.*  
 femina, æ, f. 1. *a female, a woman.*  
 femineus, a, um, adj. *womanly.*  
 fera, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*  
 ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus) *fruitful.*  
 ferè, adv. *almost, nearly, about.*  
 ferens, tis, pt. *bearing.*  
 ferinus, a, um, adj. *of wild beasts.*  
 fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. *to bear, to carry, to relate; ferunt, they say.*  
 feror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be carried, to move rapidly, to fly.*  
 ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wild, fierce.*  
 ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron, ob-durate.*  
 ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron, a sword, a knife.*



fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *fertile, fruitful.*

fertilitas, ātis, f. 3. *fertility, fruitfulness.*

ferūla, æ, f. 1. *a staff, a reed.*

ferus, a, um, adj. *wild, savage.*

fervens, tis, pt. *boiling, being hot.*

ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to boil, to seethe, to foam, to be hot, to glow.*

fessus, a, um, pt. (from fatiscor) *wearied, fatigued.*

festum, i, n. 2. *a feast.*

festus, a, um, adj. *festive.*

figus, i and ūs, f. 2 and 4. *a fig-tree, a fig.*

fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful.*

fides, ēi, f. 5. *fidelity, faith; in fidem, in confirmation; in fidem accipere, to promise protection, to accept a capitulation.*

figo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix, to fasten.*

figor, gi, xus sum, pass. *to be fastened.*

filia, æ, f. 1. *a daughter.*

filius, i, m. 2. *a son.*

findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. 3. *to split, to cleave.*

findor, findi, fissus sum, pass. *to be split.*

fingens, tis, pt. *feigning, pretending.*

tingo, tingere, finxi, fictum, a. 3. *to pretend, to devise, to feign, to form.*

finio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to end, to finish.*

finior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be finished.*

finis, is, d. 3. *the end, a boundary; fines, m. pl. the limits of a country.*

finitus, a, um, pt. *finished.*

finitimus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring.*

fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. n. *to be made, to become, to happen.*

firmatus, a, um, pt. *confirmed.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *firmly, securely.*

- flector, cti, xus sum, pass.  
*to be bent.*  
 fleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. 2. *to weep, to lament.*  
 fletus, ūs, m. 4. *weeping, tears.*  
 Flevo, ōnis, m. 3. *the name of a lake, formed by the Rhine.*  
 flexus, a, um, pt. *bent, changed.*  
 floreo, ěre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to bloom.*  
 flos, oris, m. 3. *a flower, a blossom.*  
 fluctus, ūs, m. 4. *a wave.*  
 flumen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a river.*  
 fluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow.*  
 fluvius, i, m. 2. *a river.*  
 fodio, dĕre, di, ssum, a. 3. *to dig.*  
 fœcunditas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*  
 fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *fruitful.*  
 fœdus, ěris, n. 3. *a league.*  
 folium, i, n. 2. *a leaf.*  
 fons, tis, m. 3. *a fountain.*  
 forem, def. verb. *I shall be ; fore, to be about to be ; spero fore, I hope it will come to pass.*  
 foris, adv. *abroad.*  
 forma, æ, f. 1. *a form, beauty.*  
 formĭca, æ, f. 1. *an ant.*  
 formĭdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *fear.*  
 formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful.*  
 formositas, ātis, f. 3. *beauty.*  
 formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *beautiful.*  
 fortasse, adv. *perhaps.*  
 fortĕ, adv. *accidentally, by chance.*  
 fortis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *bold, brave.*  
 fortiter, adv. (iūs, issĭmĕ) *bravely.*  
 fortitūdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *boldness.*  
 fortūna, æ, f. 1. *fortune, chance, destiny.*  
 forum, i, n. 2. *the market-place, the forum, the court of justice.*  
 fossa, æ, f. 1. *a ditch.*  
 fovea, æ, f. 1. *a pit.*  
 fōveo, fōvēre, fōvi, fōtum, a. 2. *to warm, to cherish.*  
 fractus, a, um, pt. *broken.*  
 fragilis, e, adj. *frail, perishable.*  
 fragilitas, ātis, f. 3. *frailty.*  
 fragmentum, i, n. 2. *a fragment.*  
 frango, angĕre, ěgi, actum, a. 3. *to break, to break in pieces, to destroy.*  
 frangor, ngi, ctus sum, pass. *to be broken.*  
 frater, tris, m. 3. *a brother.*  
 fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus) *fraudulent.*  
 frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *frequent, in crowds.*  
 fretum, i, n. 2. *a strait, a sea.*  
 frico, cāre, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to rub.*  
 frigĭdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *cold.*

frigus, ōris, n. 3. *cold.*  
 frons, frondis, f. 3. *a branch, a leaf of a tree.*  
 fructus, ūs, m. 4. *fruit.*  
 frugis, gen. f. 3. (frux, nom. not in use) *corn*; fruges, um, pl. *fruits.*  
 frumentum, i, n. 2. *corn, wheat.*  
 fruor, ui, ūtus & uctus, d. 3. *to enjoy.*  
 frustrā, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*  
 frustrātus, a, um, pt. *deceived.*  
 frustror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to frustrate, to deceive.*  
 frutex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a shrub, a bush.*  
 fuga, æ, f. 1. *a flight.*  
 fugātus, a, um, pt. *put to flight.*  
 fugiens, tis, pt. *flying from.*  
 fugio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. *to fly, to escape.*  
 fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put to flight, to chase.*  
 fugor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be put to flight.*  
 fulgeo, gĕre, si, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine.*  
 fuligo, ĭnis, f. 3. *soot.*  
 fullo, ōnis, m. 3. *a fuller.*  
 fulmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *thunder, lightning.*  
 funāle, is, n. 3. *a torch.*  
 fundĭtus, adv. *utterly.*  
 fundo, fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour out*; lacrimas, *to shed tears*; hostes, *to scatter, to put to rout.*

fundor, fundi, fusus sum, pass. *to be poured out or scattered.*  
 fundus, i, m. 2. *a farm, a field.*  
 funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-sĭmus) *doleful, fatal.*  
 fungor, gi, ctus sum, d. 3. *to perform, to do, to execute*; fato, *to die.*  
 funis, is, m. 3. *a rope, a cable.*  
 funus, ĕris, n. 3. *a funeral.*  
 fur, furis, c. 3. *a thief.*  
 furcŭla, æ, f. 1. *a little fork*; Furcŭlæ Caudĭnæ, *a place in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Sabines.*  
 furiōsus, a, um, adj. *furious.*  
 Furius, i, m. 2. *the name and prænōmen of several Romans.*  
 fusus, a, um, pt. (from fundo) *poured out, routed.*  
 futŭrus, a, um, pt. (from sum) *about to be, future.*

G.

Gades, ium, m. pl. 3. *the name of an island and town, Cadiz.*  
 Gaditānus, a, um, adj. of Cadiz; fretum Gaditānum, *the Straits of Gibraltar.*  
 Galatia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*  
 Gallia, æ, f. 1. *Gaul.*  
 Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul.*

gallīna, æ, f. 1. *a hen.*

gallinaceus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*

gallus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. 2. *a Gaul; the name of several Romans.*

Ganges, is, m. 3. *the name of a large river.*

Garumna, æ, f. 1. *a river in France.*

gaudeo, gaudēre, gavīsum, n. p. 2. *to rejoice, to delight.*

gaudium, i, n. 2. *joy, gladness.*

gavīsus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing, having rejoiced.*

gemīnus, a, um, adj. *double; gemīni fratres, twins.*

gemmātus, a, um, pt. *adorned with gems; cauda, the glittering tail (of the peacock.)*

gemmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn with gems.*

gemmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adorned with gems.*

gener, ěri, m. 2. *a son-in-law.*

genĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget, to produce.*

generositas, ātis, f. 3. *nobleness of mind, magnanimity.*

generōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *noble.*

genitus, a, um, pt. (from gigno) *born, produced.*

gens, tis, f. 3. *a nation, a tribe, a family.*

genus, ěris, n. 3. *a family, a sort or kind.*

geometria, æ, f. 1. *geometry.*

gerens, tis, pt. *bearing, conducting.*

Germānus, i, m. 2. *a German, an inhabitant of Germany.*

Germania, æ, f. 1. *Germany.*

Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German, of Germany.*

gero, rĕre, ssi, stum, a. 3. *to bear, to carry, to do; res, to do deeds; odium, to hate; onus, to bear a burden.*

geror, ri, stus sum, *to be borne or carried.*

Gerŷon or Geryōnes, ōnis, m. 3. *a giant, whose oxen, Hercules, after he had slain their master, carried into Greece.*

gestans, tis, pt. *bearing.*

gesto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to bear, to carry about.*

gestor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be carried.*

gestus, a, um, pt. *borne, performed; res gestæ, exploits.*

Getæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *a very savage people of Thrace.*

gigas, antis, m. 3. *a giant.*

gigno, gignĕre, genui, genitum, a. 3. *to bring forth, to bear, to beget.*

gignor, gigni, genitus sum, pass. *to be produced.*

glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald, bare, smooth.*

glacies, ěi, f. 5. *ice.*

gladiātor, ōris, m. 3. *a gladiator.*



gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator*; ludus, a school of gladiators.

gladius, i, m. 2. *a sword.*

glans, dis, f. 3. *an acorn.*

glisco, ěre, (pret. and sup. not used) n. 3. *to increase.*

gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory, fame.*

glorior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to boast.*

Gorgias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium.*

gracilis, e, adj. (ior, līmus) *slender, lean, delicate.*

Gracchus, i, m. 2. *the name of several illustrious Romans.*

gradior, gradi, gressus sum, d. 3. *to go, to walk.*

gradus, ūs, m. 4. *a step.*

Græcia, æ, f. 1. *Greece.*

Græcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Greece, Greek.*

grandis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *great, grown up.*

Granīcus, i, m. 2. *a river of Bithynia, famous for the defeat of the Persians by Alexander.*

grassor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to march rapidly, to proceed, to rage against.*

grates, f. pl. 3. (in the nom. acc. and voc. pl. only) *thanks; agĕre, to thank.*

gratia, æ, f. 1. *grace, favour, thanks; reddĕre gratiam, to give thanks, to be grate-*

*ful; gratias agĕre, to thank; habĕre, to owe thanks; in gratiam, in favour of; gratiā, for the sake.*

gratulātus, a, um, pt. *having congratulated.*

gratulor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to congratulate.*

gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *acceptable, grateful, beloved.*

gravis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *heavy, hard, severe; grave cælum, an oppressive climate.*

gravitas, ātis, f. 3. *heaviness, gravity.*

graviter, adv. (iūs, issīmē) *hardly, heavily.*

grāvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load, to oppress.*

gregātim, adv. *in herds.*

gressus, ūs, m. 4. *a step.*

grex, gis, c. 3. *a flock, a herd, a company.*

grus, uis, c. 3. *a crane.*

gubernātor, ōris, m. 3. *a pilot, a ruler.*

Gyārus, i, f. 2. *an island in the Ægean Sea.*

Gyges, is, m. 3. *a very opulent king of Lydia.*

Gymnosophista, æ, m. 1. *a Gymnosophist: (a sect of wise men in India.)*

## H.

habens, tis, pt. *having.*

habeo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to have, to hold, to esteem.*

- habeor, eri, itus sum, pass.  
to be had or esteemed.
- habĭtans, tis, pt. inhabiting.
- habĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
1. to dwell, to inhabit.
- habĭtor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
to be inhabited.
- habitūrus, a, um, pt. about  
to have or hold.
- habĭtus, a, um, pt. had.
- habĭtus, ūs, m. 4. habit, form,  
dress, manner.
- hactēnus, adv. hitherto, thus  
far.
- Hæmus, i, m. 2. a mountain,  
dividing Thrace and Thes-  
saly, so high, that, from its  
top, the Euxine and Adri-  
atic Seas can be seen.
- Hadriānus, i, m. 2. an empe-  
ror of Rome.
- halcyōn, ōnis, f. 3. the hal-  
cyon.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. 2. a ma-  
ritime city of Caria.
- Hamilcar, āris, m. 3. a Car-  
thaginian general of great  
eloquence and cunning.
- Hannĭbal, ālis, m. 3. a very  
brave Carthaginian general.
- Hanno, ōnis, m. 3. the name  
of a Carthaginian.
- Harmonia, æ, f. 1. the wife  
of Cadmus.
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1.  
winged monsters, three in  
number, having the face of  
women, and the body of  
vultures.
- haruspex, ĭcis, m. 3. a sooth-  
sayer.
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. 3. a  
brave Carthaginian gene-  
ral.
- hasta, æ, f. 1. a spear.
- haud, adv. not.
- haurio, rĭre, si, stum, (sel-  
dom sum,) a. 4. to draw  
out, to drink, to swallow.
- haurior, riri, stus sum, pass.  
to be swallowed.
- haustus, a, um, pt. swallow-  
ed.
- haustus, ūs, m. 4. a draught.
- hebes, ētis, adj. dull, dim.
- hebesco, ĕre, inc. 3. (hebes)  
to become dull, to grow  
dim.
- Hebrus, i, m. 2. a rapid ri-  
ver of Thrace.
- Hecūba, æ, f. 1. the wife of  
Priam, king of Troy.
- hedĕra, æ, f. 1. ivy.
- Hegesias, æ, m. 1. a philo-  
sopher of Cyrenæ.
- Helēna, æ, f. 1. the daughter  
of Jupiter and Leda.
- Helicon, ōnis, m. 3. a hill  
of Bæotia, sacred to Apollo  
and the Muses.
- Helvetia, æ, f. 1. a country  
of Gaul, now, Switzerland.
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. a  
people of Gaul, inhabiting  
Helvetia.
- hellebōrum, i, n. 2. } the herb  
hellebōrus, i, m. 2. } hellebore.
- Hellespontus, i, m. 2. a strait  
between Europe and Asia,  
now, the Dardanelles.
- Heraclĕa, æ, f. 1. the name  
of several cities.

- herba, æ, f. 1. *grass, an herb.*
- herbīdus, a, um, adj. *full of grass.*
- Hercūles, is, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna.*
- Hercynia, æ, f. 1. *a large forest in Germany.*
- heres or hæres, ēdis, c. 3. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. 2. *a Samnite general.*
- Hero, ūs or ōnis, f. 3. *a priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly beloved by Leander, a youth of Abȳdos.*
- Hespērus, i, m. 2. *the son of Japētus, who settled in Italy, from whom that country was called Hesperia; the evening star.*
- heu, int. *alas, ah.*
- hians, tis, pt. *gaping.*
- hiātus, ūs, m. 4. *an opening, a chasm.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish; mare, the Irish Sea.*
- hibernus, a, um, adj. *wintry.*
- hic, adv. *here, in this place.*
- hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this, that.*
- Hiempsal, ālis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, put to death by Jugurtha.*
- hiems or hyems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter.*
- Hiĕro, ōnis, m. 3. *a king of Sicily.*
- Hierosolȳma, æ, f. 1. & -a, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *Jerusalem.*
- hinc, adv. *from hence, hence; hinc...hinc, here...there.*
- hinnio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, n. 4. *to neigh.*
- hinnītus, ūs, m. 4. *a neighing.*
- hinnuleus, i, m. 2. *a fawn.*
- hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to gape, to open the mouth.*
- Hipparchus, i, m. 2. *the son of Pisistrātus, and tyrant at Athens.*
- Hippolītus, i, m. 2. *the son of Theseus.*
- Hippomēnes, is, m. 3. *the man who conquered Atalanta in running, and so obtained her hand.*
- hippopotāmus, i, m. 2. *the river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
- Hispānus, a, um, adj. *Spanish; sub. m. a Spaniard.*
- hodie, adv. *to-day; hodiēque, to our day.*
- hædus, i, m. 2. *a kid.*
- Homērus, i, m. 2. *a most ancient and excellent Greek poet.*
- homo, ĩnis, c. 3. *a man.*
- honestas, ātis, f. 3. *virtue, dignity, honour.*
- honestus, a, um, adj. *honourable, noble.*
- honor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *honour, an honour, a dignity.*
- honorificē, adv. (centiūs, centissimē) *honourably.*
- hora, æ, f. 1. *an hour.*
- Horatius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans; Horatii, pl.*

*three brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.*

Hortensius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

horridus, a, um, adj. *rough, rugged.*

hortatus, ūs, m. 4. *an exhortation.*

hortor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to exhort.*

hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*

hospes, itis, c. 3. *a stranger, a guest.*

hospitium, i, n. 2. *hospitality; hospitio accipere, to receive, to entertain.*

hostia, æ, f. 1. *the victim.*

Hostilius, i, m. 2. (Tullus) *the third king of Rome; a prænomen among the Romans.*

hostis, is, c. 3. *an enemy.*

huc, adv. *hither; huc...illuc, now here...now there.*

hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus) *of this sort or kind.*

humanitas, ātis, f. 3. *humanity.*

humānus, a, um, adj. *human.*

humērus, i, m. 2. *the shoulder.*

humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus) *humble; humili loco natum esse, to be born of humble parents.*

humor, ōris, m. 3. *moisture.*

humus, i, f. 2. *the ground; humi, on the ground.*

hyæna, æ, f. 1. *the hyæna.*

hydrus, i, m. 2. *a water-snake.*

hymnus, i, m. 2. *a song.*

Hyperborēus, a, um, adj. *northern; Hyperborēi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. people inhabiting the northern regions.*

hystrix, icis, f. 3. *a porcupine.*

# I.

Ibērus, i, m. 2. *a river of Spain, now, the Ebro.*

ibi, adv. *there, here.*

ibidem, adv. *there, in the same place.*

Ibis, idis, f. 3. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

Icārus, i, m. 2. *the son of Dadālus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus; mare, the Icarian Sea.*

ichneumon, ōnis, m. 3. *the ichneumon (a species of mice.)*

Ichnūsa, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of Sardinia.*

ico, icere, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to strike; fœdus, to make a league or treaty.*

icor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be struck.*

ictus, a, um, pt. *struck, concluded.*

ictus, ūs, m. 4. *a blow, a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. 1. *a celebrated mountain in the vicinity of Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida.*

idem, eādem, idem, pro. *the same.*



igītur, conj. *therefore*.  
 ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle, inactive, cowardly*.  
 ignis, is, m. 3. *fire*.  
 ignobilis, e, adj. *ignoble, unknown*.  
 ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ignōtus) *not to know*.  
 ignōtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *unknown*.  
 Ilium, i, n. 2. *Troy*.  
 illātus, a, um, pt. (from infēro) *brought in, inferred*.  
 ille, a, ud, pro. *that, he, she, it*.  
 illecēbra, æ, f. 1. *an allurement, an enticement*.  
 illico, adv. *in that very place, immediately*.  
 illuc, adv. *thither; huc...illuc, now here...now there*.  
 illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *bright, celebrated*.  
 illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & lustro) *to enlighten, to illustrate, to make famous*.  
 Illyria, æ, f. 1. *a country bordering on the Adriatic*.  
 imāgo, īnis, f. 3. *an image*.  
 imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, issimus & limus) *weak, feeble*.  
 imber, bris, m. 3. *a shower*.  
 imitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *imitation*.  
 imītor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to imitate*.  
 immānis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *horrible, monstrous, cruel, huge*.  
 immensus, a, um, adj. *im-*

*measurable, boundless, immoderate*.  
 immerītus, a, um, pt. (in & merītus) *not deserving, undeserved*.  
 immīnens, tis, pt. *hanging over, threatening*.  
 immīneo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to rise over, to threaten, to be near at hand*.  
 immissus, a, um, pt. *admitted, sent to*.  
 immitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (in & mitto) *to admit into, to send to, to throw at*.  
 immittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent to*.  
 immobilis, e, adj. *immovable*.  
 immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to immolate*.  
 immortalis, e, adj. *immortal*.  
 immōtus, a, um, pt. (in & motus) *unmoved*.  
 immutātus, a, um, pt. *changed; nihil immutātus, unchanged*.  
 immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & muto) *to change*.  
 immūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed*.  
 impatiens, tis, adj. *impatient, not able to endure; impatiens sum frigōris, I am not able to endure the cold*.  
 impedītus, a, um, pt. *impeded, hindered*.  
 impēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4.

- to impede, to check, to delay, to prevent.*
- impedior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be impeded.*
- impendeo, dēre, di, sum, n. 2. (in & pendeo) *to hang over, to impend, to threaten.*
- impenetrabilis, e, adj. *impenetrable.*
- impensē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *extraordinarily.*
- impērans, tis, pt. *commanding.*
- imperātor, ōris, m. 3. *a commander, a general.*
- imperīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to govern, to be master of.*
- imperītus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *inexperienced, unacquainted with.*
- imperium, i, n. 2. *a command, government.*
- impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to govern, to rule over.*
- impertiens, tis, pt. *imparting.*
- impertio, īre, īvi, itum, a. 4. (in & partio) *to impart, to share.*
- impētro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & patro) *to obtain, to finish.*
- impētus, ūs, m. 4. *violence, impetuosity, an attack; impētum facere in aliquem, to make an attack upon.*
- impius, a, um, adj. *impious.*
- impleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, a. 2. *to fill, to accomplish.*
- implicītus, a, um, pt. *entangled.*
- implico, āre, āvi or ui, ātum or itum, a. 1. (in & plico) *to entangle, to implicate.*
- implicor, āri, ātus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to fall sick.*
- implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & ploro) *to implore.*
- impōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (in & pono) *to lay upon, to impose.*
- impōnor, ōni, ositus sum, pass. *to be laid upon.*
- importūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *importunate, cruel, outrageous.*
- impositus, a, um, pt. *placed upon or over.*
- improbātus, a, um, pt. *disallowed, not approved of.*
- imprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & probo) *to disapprove of.*
- imprōbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disapproved of.*
- imprūdēns, tis, adj. *imprudent, inconsiderate.*
- impugnātūrus, a, um, pt. *about to attack.*
- impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attack.*
- impugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be attacked.*
- impūnē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *with impunity, without hurt.*
- imus, a, um, adj. (sup. from infērus) *the lowest.*
- in, pr. *in, into, against, for, at, among; in dies, from*

- day to day*; in eo esse, to be on the point of.
- inānis, e, adj. *vain, empty, foolish.*
- inaresco, rescēre, rui, inc. 3. to grow dry.
- incēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (in & cedo) to go, to come.
- incendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. to set fire to, to inflame.
- incendor, di, sus sum, pass. to be inflamed.
- incensus, a, um, pt. *inflamed.*
- incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *uncertain.*
- inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to begin.
- incīdens, tis, pt. *falling upon, meeting.*
- incīdo, idēre, īdi, āsum, n. 3. (in & cado) to fall into or upon, to happen, to meet with.
- incīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (in & capio) to begin.
- incitātus, a, um, pt. *excited.*
- incīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & cito) to excite, to rouse.
- incītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be excited.
- inclūdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & claudio) to shut in, to include.
- inclūdor, di, sus sum, pass. to be included.
- inclūsus, a, um, pt. *included.*
- inclŷtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus) *famous, renowned.*
- incōla, æ, c. 1. *an inhabitant.*
- incōlo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (in & colo) to inhabit, to dwell.
- incolūmis, e, adj. *unhurt, unpunished, safe.*
- incompertus, a, um, pt. *unknown.*
- inconsiderātē, adv. *inconsiderately.*
- incredibilis, e, adj. *incredible.*
- incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
- incrementum, i, n. 2. *an increase.*
- incrēpo, āre, ui, ĩtum, a. 1. to chide, to call on, to blame.
- incruentus, a, um, adj. *bloodless.*
- incultē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *rudely, without cultivation.*
- incultus, a, um, pt. & adj. *uncultivated, desert.*
- incumbo, cumbēre, cubui, cubitum, n. 3. (in & cubo) to lean upon, to apply to; gladio, to fall upon one's sword.
- incursio, ōnis, f. 3. *an attack, an incursion.*
- inde, adv. *from thence.*
- index, ĩcis, d. 3. *an index, a mark, a sign.*
- India, æ, f. 1. *a very opulent country of Asia.*
- Indīcus, a, um, adj. *of India, Indian.*
- indīco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & dico) to announce, to proclaim.

- indīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.  
to be announced.
- indictus, a, um, pt. announced,  
proclaimed.
- indigēna, æ, c. 1. a native.
- indōles, is, f. 3. the disposition,  
nature.
- indūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(in & duco) to lead in, to induce,  
to persuade.
- indūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.  
to be induced.
- inductus, a, um, pt. led in,  
induced.
- induo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.  
to put on, to dress.
- induor, ui, ūtus sum, pass.  
dressed.
- Indus, i, m. 2. a large river of Asia.
- industria, æ, f. 1. industry.
- indūtus, a, um, pt. (from induo)  
dressed.
- inedia, æ, f. 1. fasting, want of food,  
hunger.
- ineo, ire, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. & a.  
(in & eo) to go into, to enter, to form;  
fœdus, to form a league.
- inermis, e, adj. defenceless, unarmed.
- infāmis, e, adj. infamous, disgraceful.
- infans, tis, c. 3. a child, an infant.
- infēri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. the gods or shades below,  
the lower world.
- inferior, us, adj. (comp. from infērus)  
lower.
- infēro, inferre, intŭli, illātum, irr. a.  
(in & fero) to bring in or against;  
bellum alicui, to wage war against.
- infēror, inferri, illātus sum, pass.  
to be brought in.
- infērus, a, um, adj. (inferior, infīmus or imus)  
low, humble.
- infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to infest,  
to disturb, to trouble, to make insecure.
- infestor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be infested.
- infestus, a, um, adj. hostile.
- infīgo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3. (in & fīgo)  
to fix, to fasten, to drive in.
- infinītus, a, um, pt. infinite, unbounded;  
infinītum argenti, an immense quantity of silver.
- infirmus, a, um, adj. weak, infirm.
- inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to inflame,  
to animate.
- inflātus, a, um, pt. blown upon, puffed up.
- infligo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & fligo)  
to strike, to inflict.
- inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & flo)  
to blow upon.
- inflor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be blown upon.
- infrendens, tis, pt. gnashing at.
- infrendeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. (in & frendeo)  
to gnash with the teeth.
- infringo, ingēre, ēgi, actum,



- a. 3. (in & frango) *to break or rend in pieces.*
- infringor, ingi, actus sum, pass. *to be broken in pieces.*
- infundo, undĕre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (in & fundo) *to pour in.*
- infundor, fundi, fŭsus sum, pass. *to be poured in, to empty.*
- ingenium, i, n. 2. *the disposition, genius, mind, character.*
- ingens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. not used) *great, very great.*
- ingenuus, a, um, adj. *free, noble, ingenuous.*
- ingrediens, tis, pt. *entering.*
- ingrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (in & gradior) *to go in, to enter, to come in, to walk in.*
- ingressus, a, um, pt. *having gone in.*
- ingruens, tis, pt. *falling upon.*
- ingruo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not in use) n. 3. *to invade, to assail, to fall upon.*
- inhærens, tis, pt. *clinging to, continuing.*
- inhæreo, hæĕre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (in & hæreo) *to cling to something, to stick to, to continue; cogitationibus, to be lost in thought.*
- inhio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. & n. 1. *to open the mouth, to gape, to desire.*
- inimicus, a, um, adj. *inimical, hostile.*
- inimicus, i, m. 2. *an enemy.*
- iniquĕ, adv. *unjustly, unequally.*
- initium, i, n. 2. *a beginning.*
- initŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to enter upon or begin.*
- injicio, icĕre, ĕci, ectum, a. 3. (in & jacio) *to throw in or upon.*
- injuria, æ, f. 1. *an insult, an injury.*
- innăto, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. *to swim upon or into, to float.*
- innitor, ti, sus or xus sum, d. 3. (in & nitor) *to lean or depend upon.*
- innocentia, æ, f. 1. *innocence.*
- innotesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to become known.*
- innoxius, a, um, adj. *harmless.*
- innumerabilis, e, adj. *innumerable.*
- innumĕrus, a, um, adj. *innumerable.*
- inopia, æ, f. 1. *want.*
- Inŏpus, i, m. 2. *a river of Delos; near its banks Apollo and Diana were born.*
- in or im-primis, adv. *chiefly, especially.*
- inquam, def. *I say.*
- inquinatŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to stain or pollute.*
- inquino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to pollute, to stain, to soil.*

- inquinor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
to be stained.
- inquīro, irēre, isīvi, isītum,  
a. 3. (in & quāro) to in-  
quire, to investigate.
- insānio, īre, īvi, ītum, n. 4.  
to be mad.
- inscribo, bēre, psi, ptum,  
a. 3. (in & scribo) to in-  
scribe, to write upon.
- inscribor, bi, ptus sum, pass.  
to be written upon.
- inscriptus, a, um, pt. *in-scrib-  
ed, written upon.*
- insectum, i, n. 2. *an insect.*
- insēquens, tis, pt. *following,  
ensuing.*
- insēquor, qui, quūtus or cū-  
tus sum, d. 3. (in & se-  
quor) to follow.
- insidens, tis, pt. *sitting upon.*
- insideo, idēre, ēdi, essum,  
n. 2. (in & sedeo) to sit  
upon.
- insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *an  
ambush, treachery, deceit ;  
per insidias, treacherously.*
- insidians, tis, pt. *lying in  
wait.*
- insidior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
to lie in wait, to deceive.
- insigne, is, n. 3. *an ensign.*
- insignis, e, adj. *distinguish-  
ed.*
- insisto, sistēre, sūti, stūtum,  
n. 3. (in & sisto) to stand  
upon, to insist.
- insolabiliter, adv. *inconsola-  
bly.*
- insolens, tis, adj. (ior, issi-  
mus) *insolent, haughty.*
- insolenter, adv. (iūs, issimè)  
*haughtily, insolently.*
- inspectans, tis, pt. *looking  
upon.*
- inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
1. to inspect, to look upon.
- instatūrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to urge or press on.*
- instituo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.  
(in & statuo) to appoint,  
to order.
- instituo, ui, ūtus sum, pass.  
to be appointed.
- institūtum, i, n. 2. *an institu-  
tion.*
- institūtus, a, um, pt. *appoint-  
ed.*
- insto, āre, iti, itum & ātum,  
n. 1. (in & sto) to be near  
to, to urge, to beg earnestly.
- instrumentum, i, n. 2. *an in-  
strument.*
- instruo, uēre, uxi, uctum,  
a. 3. (in & struo) to pre-  
pare, to teach, to supply  
with ; epūlas, to prepare a  
meal.
- instruo, ui, uctus sum, pass.  
to be prepared or instruct-  
ed.
- Insūbres, um, m. pl. 3. *peo-  
ple living near the Po, sup-  
posed to be of Gallic ori-  
gin.*
- insuesco, escēre, ēvi, ētum,  
inc. 3. to grow accustomed.
- insūla, æ, f. 1. *an island.*
- insūper, adv. *moreover.*
- integē, gra, grum, adj. (rior,  
errimus) *whole, entire, un-  
hurt, just.*

intēgo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
(in & tego) *to cover.*

integritas, ātis, f. 3. *integrity.*

intellectus, a, um, pt. *understood, perceived.*

intelligo, igēre, exi, ectum,  
a. 3. (inter & lego) *to understand, to discern, to know.*

intelligor, ĩgi, ectus sum,  
pass. *to be understood.*

inter, pr. *between, among.*

intercipio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum,  
a. 3. (inter & capio) *to intercept.*

interdico, cēre, xi, ctum, a.  
3. (inter & dico) *to forbid.*

interdīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be forbidden.*

interdictus, a, um, pt. *prohibited.*

interdiu, adv. *by day.*

interdum, adv. *sometimes.*

interea, adv. *in the mean time.*

interemptus, a, um, pt. *slain.*

intereo, ĩre, ĩvi & ii, ĩtum,  
irr. n. (inter & eo) *to perish.*

interest, imp. *it concerns;*  
*mea, it concerns me.*

interfector, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer.*

interfectus, a, um, pt. *killed.*

interficio, icēre, ēci, ectum,  
a. 3. (inter & facio) *to kill, to slay.*

interficio, ĩci, ectus sum,  
pass. *to be killed.*

interim, adv. *in the mean time.*

interimo, imēre, ēmi, emp-  
tum or emtum, a. 3. (in-  
ter & emo) *to kill.*

interimor, ĩmi, emptus or  
emtus sum, pass. *to be killed.*

interjectus, a, um, pt. *cast between;*  
*anno interjecto, a year having intervened.*

interjicio, icēre, ēci, ectum,  
a. 3. (inter & jacio) *to throw between.*

interjicio, ĩci, ectus sum,  
pass. *to be thrown between.*

interior, us, adj. (comp. from  
intērus) *inner, the interior.*

internecio, ōnis, f. 3. *ruin, destruction, a general massacre.*

internodium, i, n. 2. *the space between two knots.*

internus, a, um, adj. *internal;*  
*mare, the Mediterranean Sea.*

interpretes, ětis, c. 3. *an interpreter.*

interregnum, i, n. 2. *an interregnum.*

interrogans, tis, pt. *asking.*  
interrogātus, a, um, pt. *asked.*

interrogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.  
1. (inter & rogo) *to ask.*

interrogor, āri, ātus sum,  
pass. *to be asked.*

intersum, esse, fui, futūrus,  
irr. n. (inter & sum) *to be present at.*

intērus, a, um, adj. (erior,  
ĩmus) *inward.*

intervallum, i, n. 2. *an interval, a space between.*

interveniens, tis, pt. *intervening.*

intervēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (inter & venio) *to come between.*

intexo, ěre, ui, tum, a. 3. (in & texo) *to interweave.*

intimus, a, um, adj. (sup. from intērus) *innermost, intimate, much beloved.*

intra, pr. *within*; adv. *inward.*

intrepīdus, a, um, adj. *intrepid.*

intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enter.*

introdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (intro & duco) *to lead in, to introduce.*

introitus, ūs, m. 4. *an entrance.*

intuens, tis, pt. *looking upon.*

intueor, eri, itus sum, d. 2. (in & tueor) *to look upon, to consider.*

intus, adv. *within.*

inuitatus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed, unusual.*

invādo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & vado) *to invade, to fall upon.*

invēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (in & venio) *to find, to invent, to discover.*

invenior, iri, tus sum, pass. *to be discovered.*

inventus, a, um, pt. *invented, discovered.*

investigo, āre, āvi, ātum,

a. 1. *to investigate, to discover.*

invicem, adv. *mutually, in turn.*

invictus, a, um, pt. (in & victus) *unconquered.*

invidia, æ, f. 1. *envy, hatred.*

invisus, a, um, adj. *hated, hateful.*

invitatus, a, um, pt. *invited, entertained.*

invito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite.*

invitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be invited.*

invius, a, um, adj. *inaccessible, impassable.*

invoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & voco) *to call upon, to invoke.*

Iōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Ionia.*

Ionia, æ, f. 1. *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor.*

Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia, Ionian.*

Iphicrātes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian general.*

Iphigenia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Agamemnon, and priestess of Diana.*

ipse, a, um, pro. *he himself, she herself, itself, he, she, it*; et ipse, *he also*; before a verb of the first or second person, *I, thou*; ipse ego, *I*; ipse tu, *thou*, &c.

ira, æ, f. 1. *anger, rage.*

irascor, i, (pret. not used) d. 3. *to be angry.*

iratus, a, um, adj. *angry.*



irrētio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4.  
to entangle, to ensnare.

irrīdens, tis, pt. laughing at.

irrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2.  
(in & rideo) to deride.

irrigans, tis, pt. watering.

irrigātus, a, um, pt. watered,  
wet.

irriġo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
(in & rigo) to water, to  
bedew.

irriġor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
to be watered.

irritō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
irritate, to provoke.

irruens, tis, pt. rushing upon.

irruo, uēre, ui, (sup. want-  
ing) n. 2. (in & ruo) to  
rush upon, to attack.

is, ea, id, pro. this, he, she, it.

Issus, i, f. 2. a city of Cilicia,  
bordering on the sea.

Issicus, a, um, adj. belonging  
to Issus.

Isocrātes, is, m. 3. a cele-  
brated Athenian orator.

iste, a, ud, pro. that, that  
person or thing, he, she, it.

Ister, tri, m. 2. a river in  
Germany, now, the Danube.

Isthmicus, a, um, adj. be-  
longing to an isthmus; ludi,  
games celebrated at the  
isthmus of Corinth.

Isthmus, i, m. 2. an isthmus,  
a neck of land parting two  
seas.

ita, adv. so, even so, thus.

Italia, æ, f. 1. Italy, a cele-  
brated country of Europe.

Itālus, a, um, adj. Italian.

Italicus, a, um, adj. belong-  
ing to Italy, Italian.

itāque, adv. therefore.

iter, itinēris, n. 3. a journey,  
a road, a march.

itērum, adv. again, once more.

Ithāca, æ, f. 1. an island in  
the Ionian sea, with a city  
of the same name, under the  
government of Ulysses: the  
country was very rugged  
and mountainous.

itīdem, adv. likewise, also.

itūrus, a, um, pt. (from eo)  
about to go.

## J. jōta.

jacens, tis, pt. lying.

jaceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. to lie.

jācio, jacēre, jēci, jactum,  
a. 3. to throw, to hurl.

jacior, ci, ctus sum, pass. to  
be hurled or cast.

jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1.  
to throw about, to toss.

jactus, a, um, pt. cast, thrown.

jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
to hurl, to dart, to shoot.

jam, adv. now, already, pre-  
sently.

jamdūdum, adv. long ago.

Japētus, i, m. 2. the son of  
Cælus and Terra.

Jason, ōnis, m. 3. the son of  
Æson, and leader of the  
Argonauts: an inhabitant  
of Lycia.

jejūnus, a, um, adj. fasting,  
hungry.

juba, æ, f. 1. the mane.

- jubeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, a. 2. *to command, to bid, to order.*
- jubeor, bēri, ssus sum, pass. *to be ordered.*
- jucundus, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. 1. *Judæa.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa; sub. a Jew.*
- judex, icis, c. 3. *a judge.*
- judicātus, a, um, pt. *judged.*
- judicium, i, n. 2. *a judgment, decision.*
- judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge, to deem.*
- judicor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be judged.*
- jugĕrum, i, n. 2. *an acre of land.*
- jugum, i, n. 2. *a yoke, the top of a mountain.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia, taken captive by Marius.*
- Julius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen of Caesar.*
- junctus, a, um, pt. *joined.*
- junior, us, adj. (comp. from juvĕnis) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans; the prænomen of Brutus.*
- jungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join; currum, to put in the horses.*
- jungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be joined.*
- Juno, ōnis, f. 3. *the wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods.*
- Jupĭter, Jovis, m. 3. *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. *quarrelsome.*
- juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swear.*
- juror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sworn.*
- jus, juris, n. 3. *right, justice; civitatis, the freedom of the city, citizenship; jure, with reason.*
- jussus, a, um, pt. (from jubeo) *commanded, ordered.*
- jussus, ūs, m. 4. *a command.*
- justitia, æ, f. 1. *justice.*
- justus, a, um, adj. *just, right, exact.*
- juvenca, æ, f. 1. *a cow, a heifer.*
- Javencius, i, m. 2. *a Roman general.*
- juvĕnis, e, adj. (comp. junior, sup. not used) *young, youthful.*
- juvĕnis, is, c. 3. *a young man or woman, a youth.*
- juventus, ūtis, f. 3. *youth.*
- jūvo, juvāre, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. *to help, to assist.*
- jūvor, juvāri, jutus sum, pass. *to be assisted.*
- juxta, pr. *near, hard by; adv. alike, even, equally.*

## L.

L. stands for *Lucius.*

labor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *labour.*

labor, bi, psus sum, d. 3.  
*to fall, to glide, to flow on.*  
 laboriōsus, a, um, adj. *laborious.*  
 labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
*to suffer with; fame, to be hungry.*  
 labyrinthus, i, m. 2. *a labyrinth.*  
 lac, tis, n. 3. *milk.*  
 Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj.  
*belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*  
 Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. 3. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Cilicia.*  
 lacerātus, a, um, pt. *lacerated, torn in pieces.*  
 lacēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to tear in pieces.*  
 lacēror, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be torn in pieces.*  
 lacessītus, a, um, pt. *provoked, disturbed.*  
 laccio, ěre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. 3.  
*to disturb, to trouble, to provoke, to stir up.*  
 lacessor, i, ĭtus sum, pass.  
*to be disturbed.*  
 lachryma or lacryma, æ, f. 1.  
*a tear.*  
 lacus, ūs, m. 4. *a lake.*  
 Laconīcus, a, um, adj. *of Sparta, Laconic.*  
 lædo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to injure.*  
 lætātus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing.*  
 lætitia, æ, f. 1. *joy.*  
 lætor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to rejoice.*  
 lætus, a, um, adj. (*ior, issi-*

*mus*) *glad, joyful, fortunate, fruitful; læta pabūla, abundant fodder.*  
 Lævīnus, i, m. 2. *a Roman name; (P. Valerius) a consul at Rome, sent against Pyrrhus.*  
 lævor, ōris, m. 3. *smoothness.*  
 Lagus, i, m. 2. *a Macedonian, who adopted that Ptolemy, as his son, who afterwards became king of Ægypt.*  
 lana, æ, f. 1. *wool.*  
 lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool.*  
 laniātus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*  
 lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear, to pull in pieces.*  
 lanior, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be torn in pieces.*  
 lapicidīna, æ, f. 1. *a quarry.*  
 lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony.*  
 lapis, ĭdis, m. 3. *a stone.*  
 lapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*  
 laqueus, i, m. 2. *a noose, a snare.*  
 largitio, ōnis, f. 3. *a present.*  
 latē, adv. (*iūs, issimē*) *widely, extensively.*  
 latēbra, æ, f. 1. *a lurking place.*  
 latens, tis, pt. *hiding, concealing one's self.*  
 lateo, ěre, ui, (sup. not in use) n. 2. *to be hidden, to be unknown.*  
 later, ěris, m. 3. *a brick.*  
 latercūlus, i, m. 2. *a brick.*  
 Latīnus, i, m. 2. *a king in*

*Italy, from whom the people were called Latins.*

Latīnus, a, um, adj. *Latin, of Latium.*

latitūdo, īnis, f. 3. *the breadth.*

Latōna, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Apollo and Diana.*

latrandus, a, um, pt. *to be barked at.*

latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to bark, to bark at.*

latror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be barked at.*

latro, ōnis, m. 3. *a robber.*

latrocinium, i, n. 2. *a robbery.*

latūrus, a, um, pt. (from ferro) *about to bring.*

latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *broad, wide.*

latus, ĕris, n. 3. *a side.*

laudātus, a, um, pt. *praised.*

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise.*

laudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be praised.*

Laurentia, æ, f. 1.—*See Acca.*

laus, dis, f. 3. *praise.*

lautē, adv. *magnificently.*

Lavinia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of king Latīnus, and wife of Ænēas.*

Lavinium, i, n. 2. *a city in Italy, built by Ænēas.*

lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. 1. & 3. *to wash, to bathe.*

leæna, æ, f. 1. *a lioness.*

Leander, dri, m. 2. *a youth of Abȳdos.*

lebes, ĕtis, m. 3. *a kettle.*

lectus, a, um, pt. *read, chosen.*

Leda, æ, f. 1. *a Spartan queen, the mother of Helēna.*

legatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an embassy.*

legātus, i, m. 2. *a lieutenant, an ambassador.*

legens, tis, pt. *reading, selecting.*

legio, ōnis, f. 3. *a legion, (a division of the army.)*

legislātor, ōris, m. 3. *a legislator.*

lego, gĕre, gi, ctum, a. 3. *to read, to read aloud, to choose.*

legor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be read.*

Lemānus, i, m. 2. *the name of a lake, now, lake Geneva.*

leo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion.*

Leonīdas, æ, m. 1. *a very brave and just king of Sparta.*

Leontīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontium, a city of Sicily.*

Lepīdus, i, m. 2. *one of the triumvirs, with Augustus and Antony, after the death of Julius Cæsar.*

lepus, ōris, m. 3. *a hare.*

letālis, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*

levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *light, smooth.*

levitas, ātis, f. 3. *lightness.*

levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten, to alleviate.*

lex, gis, f. 3. *a law, a condition.*



libenter, adv. *freely, willingly.*

liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free.*

liber, bri, m. 2. *the inward bark of a tree, a book.*

liberaliter, adv. *liberally.*

liberātus, a, um, pt. *liberated.*

libĕrè, adv. *freely.*

libĕri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *children.*

libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free, to liberate.*

libĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be freed.*

libertas, ātis, f. 3. *liberty.*

Libya, æ, f. 1. *Libya or Africa.*

Licinius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænomen common to the Romans.*

licet, uit, ĭtum est, imp. *it is lawful, it is permitted, it may.*

licèt, conj. *although.*

lienōsus, a, um, adj. *sick of the spleen.*

ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden.*

lignum, i, n. 2. *wood.*

ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind.*

Liguria, æ, f. 1. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*

Ligus, ūris, m. 3. *a Ligurian.*

Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian; mare, now, the Gulf of Genoa.*

Lilybæum, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Sicily.*

limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *clear.*

limus, i, m. 2. *mud, clay.*

lingua, æ, f. 1. *the tongue, a language.*

linum, i, n. 2. *linen.*

liquīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *liquid, clear.*

lis, litis, f. 3. *a strife.*

litĕra or littera, æ, f. 1. *a letter; (pl.) letters, the sciences, a letter, an epistle.*

litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters.*

littus or litus, ōris, n. 3. *the shore.*

loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place.*

locor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed; virgo ducenda - locatur, a girl is married.*

locus, i, m. (in sing.) m. & n. (in pl.) 2. *a place.*

locusta, æ, f. 1. *a locust.*

longè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *far, wide.*

longinquus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *far, distant.*

longitūdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *length.*

longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *long, lasting.*

loquūtus or -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having spoken.*

loquutūrus or -cutūrus, a, um, pt. *about to speak.*

loquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. *to speak.*

lorīca, æ, f. 1. *a coat of mail.*

lorum, i, n. 2. *a thong.*

lubens, tis, pt. *willing.*

lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *willingly.*

lubet, or libet, uit, imp. *it pleaseth.*

lubīdo, īnis, f. 3. *lust, desire.*  
 lubrīcus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*  
 luceo, cēre, xi, (sup. want-  
 ing) n. 2. *to shine.*

Lucius, i, m. 2. *a name and  
 prænōmen of the Romans.*

Lucretia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman  
 lady.*

Lucretius, i, m. 2. *the father  
 of Lucretia.*

luctus, ūs, m. 4. *mourning.*

Lucullus, i, m. 2. *a Roman,  
 celebrated for his luxury  
 and his military talents.*

lucus, i, m. 2. *a grove.*

ludo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to  
 play.*

ludus, i, m. 2. *a game, a play ;  
 litterarius, a school ; gla-  
 diatorius, a school for gla-  
 diators ; ludi magister, a  
 school master.*

lugeo, gēre, xi, (sup. not  
 used) n. 2. *to mourn, to  
 lament.*

lumen, īnis, n. 3. *light, an  
 eye.*

luna, æ, f. 1. *the moon.*

lupa, æ, f. 1. *a she-wolf.*

lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf.*

lusciniā, æ, f. 1. *a nightingale.*

Lusitania, æ, f. 1. *a part of  
 ancient Spain, now, Portu-  
 gal.*

lustrō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to purify, to appease, to ex-  
 piate, to muster.*

lustrum, i, n. 2. *the lair (of  
 wild beasts.)*

lusus, ūs, m. 4. *a game, a  
 play ; per lusum, for sport.*

Lutatius, i, m. 2. (C. Lutatius  
 Catulus) *a Roman consul  
 in the time of the Punic  
 war.*

Lutetia, æ, f. 1. *Paris, the  
 capital of France.*

lutum, i, n. 2. *clay, dirt, mud.*

lux, lucis, f. 3. *light.*

luxuria, æ, f. 1. *luxury.*

Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian,  
 of Lycia, a country of Asia  
 Minor.*

Lycomēdes, is, m. 3. *a king  
 of the isle of Scyros.*

Lycurgus, i, m. 2. *a celebrat-  
 ed lawgiver of Sparta.*

Lydia, æ, f. 1. *a kingdom of  
 Asia Minor.*

Lysander, dri, m. 2. *a cele-  
 brated Spartan general.*

Lysimāchus, i, m. 2. *one of  
 Alexander's generals, af-  
 terwards king of Thrace.*

## M.

M. *stands for Marcus.*

Macedo, ōnis, m. 3. *a Ma-  
 cedonian.*

Macedonia, æ, f. 1. *a very  
 fertile country between  
 Thrace, Epīrus, and  
 Greece.*

Macedonīcus, a, um, adj. *of  
 Macedonia, Macedonian.*

macies, ēi, f. 5. *leanness.*

Macrobiū, ōrum, m. pl. 2.  
*long-lived ; a name given  
 to some of the inhabitants  
 of Æthiopia, because they  
 were said to live very long.*

- mactātus, a, um, pt. *slain, sacrificed.*
- macto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to slay.*
- mactor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sacrificed.*
- macūla, æ, f. 1. *a spot, a stain.*
- madeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be wet.*
- Mænādes, um, f. pl. 3. *priestesses of Bacchus.*
- Mæōtis, īdis, f. 3. (palus) *a large lake or sea beyond the Euxine; now, the Sea of Azoph.*
- magis, adv. (sup. maxīmè; pos. not used) *more, rather.*
- magister, tri, m. 2. *a teacher; magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and aid of the dictator.*
- magistrātus, ūs, m. 4. *a magistracy, a magistrate.*
- Magnesia, æ, f. 1. *a town of Asia Minor.*
- magnificè, adv. (entiūs, entissimè) *magnificently.*
- magnificentia, æ, f. 1. *magnificence.*
- magnificus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *magnificent.*
- magnitūdo, īnis, f. 3. *the greatness, magnitude.*
- magnopere, adv. *greatly, very.*
- magnus, a, um, adj. (major, maximus) *great.*
- majōres, um, m. pl. 3. *ancestors.*
- malè, adv. (pejūs, pessimè) *badly.*
- maledico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (malè & dico) *to revile, to rail at.*
- maledicus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *reviling, railing.*
- maleficus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *mischievous, wicked.*
- malo, malle, malui, irr. *to prefer, to be more willing, to wish rather.*
- malum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
- malum, i, n. 2. (malus) *evil, misfortune, sufferings.*
- malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus) *bad; mali, bad men.*
- Mancīnus, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul, who made a disgraceful peace with the inhabitants of Numantia.*
- mando, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. *to chew, to eat.*
- mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to intrust.*
- mandor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be intrusted.*
- mane, ind. *the morning; adv. early in the morning.*
- maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. 2. *to remain.*
- manes, ium, m. pl. 3. *the dead, the shades of the lower world.*
- Manlius, i, m. 2. *a Roman name and prænomen.*
- mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow.*

*mansuefacio*, *facēre*, *fēci*, *factum*, a. 3. *to tame, to make tame.*

*mansuefio*, *fiēri*, *factus sum*, irr. *to be made tame.*

*mansuefactus*, a, um, pt. *tamed.*

*Mantinēa*, æ, f. 1. *a town of Arcadia, in the Peloponnēsus.*

*manubiæ*, ārum, f. pl. 1. *booty, spoils.*

*manumissus*, a, um, pt. *liberated.*

*manumitto*, *ittēre*, *īsi*, *issum*, a. 3. (*manus & mitto*) *to set free.*

*manumittor*, *itti*, *issus sum*, pass. *to be set free.*

*manus*, ūs, f. 4. *a hand, the trunk of an elephant, a band.*

*mapāle*, is, n. 3. *a hut.*

*Marcellus*, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul.*

*Marcus*, i, m. 2. *a name and prænōmen among the Romans.*

*Marcus*, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen among the Romans.*

*mare*, is, n. 3. *the sea.*

*margarita*, æ, f. 1. *a pearl.*

*Mariandŷni*, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Asia.*

*marīnus*, a, um, adj. *marine, pertaining to the sea.*

*maritīmus*, a, um, adj. *maritime; copiæ, naval forces.*

*marītus*, i, m. 2. *a husband.*

*Marius*, i, m. 2. (C.) *a Roman of low birth, who, by*

*his valour, raised himself to the highest offices in the state.*

*marmor*, ōris, n. 3. *marble.*

*Mars*, tis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter, and god of war.*

*Marsi*, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

*Marsŷas*, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated Phrygian musician; a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia.*

*massa*, æ, f. 1. *a mass.*

*Massīcus*, a, um, adj. of *Massīcus*, *a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine; vinum, wine of Massicus.*

*Massilia*, æ, f. 1. *a maritime town of Gaul, now, Marseilles.*

*mater*, tris, f. 3. *a mother, a matron.*

*materia*, æ, f. 1. *the material, matter, stuff, timber.*

*matrimonium*, i, n. 2. *matrimony.*

*matrōna*, æ, f. 1. *a matron, (of rank.)*

*Matrōna*, æ, f. 1. *a river of Gaul, now, the Marne.*

*maturesco*, *escēre*, ui, inc. 3. *to grow ripe.*

*matūrus*, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus) *ripe, perfect.*

*Mauritania*, æ, f. 1. *a country in the western part of Africa.*

*Mausōlus*, i, m. 2. *a king of Caria.*

*maxilla*, æ, f. 1. *the jaw.*



maximè, adv. (sup. from magis) *especially, greatly.*

Maximus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans; (Qu. Fab. Max.) a distinguished Roman general against Hannibal.*

maximus, a, um, adj. (sup. from magnus) *greatest, eldest.*

mecum, (cum me, from ego) *with me.*

medeor, ēri, (pret. not in use) d. 2. *to cure, to heal.*

medicatus, a, um, pt. *healed.*

medicina, æ, f. 1. *medicine.*

medico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heal, to administer medicine; corpus, to embalm.*

medīcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be healed.*

medīcus, i, m. 2. *a physician.*

meditatus, a, um, pt. *designed, practised.*

meditor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to meditate, to reflect, to practise.*

medius, a, um, adj. *middle; medium, the middle; in medium agmen, in the midst of the band; per medios ignes, through the midst of the fire.*

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine.*

Medūsa, æ, f. 1. *one of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.*

Megāra, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Megāris.*

Megarenses, ium, m. pl. 3. *the people of Megāra.*

Megāris, īdis, f. 3. *a small country of Achaia.*

Megasthēnes, is, m. 3. *a Greek historian.*

meherculè, adv. *by Hercules, truly.*

mel, lis, n. 3. *honey.*

Meleagrus and -āger, gri, m. 2. *a king of Calydonia.*

melior, us, adj. (comp. from bonus) *better.*

membrāna, æ, f. 1. *the skin, parchment.*

membrum, i, n. 2. *a limb, a member.*

memīni, def. pret. *I remember or have remembered.*

memor, ōris, adj. *mindful.*

memorabilis, e, adj. *memorable.*

memoria, æ, f. 1. *memory.*

memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remember, to say, to mention.*

Memphis, is, f. 3. *a large city of Ægypt.*

mendacium, i, n. 2. *a falsehood.*

mendax, ācis, adj. *false, lying.*

Menelāus, i, m. 2. *a king of Sparta, and husband of Helen.*

Menēnius, i, m. 2. (Agrippa) *a celebrated Roman.*

mens, tis, f. 3. *the mind.*

mensis, is, m. 3. *a month.*

- mentio, ōnis, f. 3. *mention, or a speaking of.*  
 mentior, īri, ītus sum, d. 4. *to lie, to assert falsely.*  
 mercātor, ōris, m. 3. *a merchant.*  
 mercatūra, æ, f. 1. *the employment of merchandise, trade.*  
 mercātus, ūs, m. 4. *a market, a sale.*  
 merces, ēdis, f. 3. *wages, a reward, a price.*  
 Mercurius, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods.*  
 mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to deserve, to gain.*  
 mereor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. *to deserve.*  
 mergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sink, to dip under.*  
 mergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sunk.*  
 meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern, south, at noon-day.*  
 meridies, iēi, m. 5. *noon-day.*  
 meritò, adv. (sup. issimò; comp. not used) *with reason, deservedly.*  
 meritum, i, n. 2. *merit, desert.*  
 mersus, a, um, pt. *sunk.*  
 merula, æ, f. 1. *a black-bird.*  
 merx, cis, f. 3. *merchandise.*  
 messis, is, f. 3. *the harvest.*  
 meta, æ, f. 1. *a goal, a limit.*  
 Metagonium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Africa.*  
 metallum, i, n. 2. *metal, a mine.*  
 Metanira, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*  
 Metellus, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*  
 metior, tiri, nsus sum, d. 4. *to measure.*  
 Metius, i, m. 2. (Suffetius) *a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.*  
 meto, tēre, ssui, ssum, a. 3. *to reap, to mow.*  
 metuo, uēre, ui, (sup. wanting) a. 3. *to fear.*  
 metus, ūs, m. 4. *fear.*  
 meus, a, um, pro. *my, mine.*  
 Micipsa, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia.*  
 mico, āre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 1. *to shine.*  
 Midas, æ, m. 1. *a very opulent king of Phrygia.*  
 migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove, to migrate, to wander.*  
 miles, itis, c. 3. *a soldier.*  
 Milētus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city, the capital of Ionia.*  
 militia, æ, f. 1. *war, military service.*  
 milito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to carry on war.*  
 mille, n. 3. ind. (in sing.) *millia, um, pl. a thousand; duo millia, two thousand; (mille, adj. ind.)*  
 milliarium, i, n. 2. *a milestone, (of these, one was placed by the road side at every 1000 paces,) a mile.*  
 milvius, i, m. 2. *a kite.*

minæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *threats*.  
minātus, a, um, pt. *threaten-*  
*ing*.

Minerva, æ, f. 1. *the goddess*  
*of war and wisdom*.

minimè, adv. (sup. from pa-  
rum) *at least, not at all*.

minimus, a, um, adj. (sup.  
from parvus) *the least, the*  
*smallest*.

ministerium, i, n. 2. *service*.

minium, i, n. 2. *red lead*.

minor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to*  
*threaten*.

minor, ōris, adj. (comp. from  
parvus) *less*.

Minos, ōis, m. 3. *a king of*  
*Crete*.

minuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.  
*to diminish*.

minuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass.  
*to be diminished*.

minùs, adv. (comp. from pa-  
rum) *less, less than*.

miracŭlum, i, n. 2. *a miracle*.

mirābilis, e, adj. *wonderful*.

mirātus, a, um, pt. *wondering*  
*at*.

mirè, adv. *wonderfully*.

miror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to*  
*wonder at, to admire*.

mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful*.

misceo, scĕre, scui, stum or  
xtum, a. 2. *to mingle, to*  
*mix*.

misceor, scĕri, stus or xtus  
sum, pass. *to be mingled*.

miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *mise-*  
*erable*.

miserātus, a, um, pt. *pitying*.

misereor, erĕri, ertus sum,

d. 2. *to have compassion, to*  
*pity*.

misĕret, eruit, ertum est,  
imp. *it pitieth*.

miser cordia, æ, f. 1. *pity*.

misĕror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to pity*.

mistus and mixtus, a, um,  
pt. *mingled*.

Mithridātes, is, m. 3. *a king*  
*of Pontus*.

Mithridaticus, a, um, adj.  
*belonging to Mithridātes* ;  
*bellum, the war waged by*  
*the Romans against Mithri-*  
*dātes*.

mitis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus)  
*mild, meek*.

mitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, a.  
3. *to send, to throw, to*  
*bring forth*.

mittor, itti, issus sum, pass.  
*to be sent*.

modĭcus, a, um, adj. *mode-*  
*rate*.

modius, i, m. 2. *a bushel*.

modò, adv. *now, only, but* ;  
modò...modò, *sometimes...*  
*sometimes* ; conj. (the same  
as dummòdo) *provided*  
*that, if only*.

modus, i, m. 2. *a measure, a*  
*manner, a kind, sort, de-*  
*gree*.

mœnia, ōrum and um, n. pl.  
2 & 3. *the walls*.

Mœnus, i, m. 2. *a river of*  
*Germany*.

mœrens, tis, pt. *being sad,*  
*mourning*.

mœreo, mœrĕre, mœstus

- sum, n. p. 2. *to be sad, to mourn.*
- Mæris, is, m. 3. *a lake in Egypt.*
- moles, is, f. 3. *a burden, a weight, a pile.*
- molestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *troublesome, oppressive.*
- mollio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to soften, to moderate.*
- mollior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be softened.*
- mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *soft.*
- mollitus, a, um, pt. *softened.*
- Molossi, òrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Epìrus.*
- monens, tis, pt. *reminding.*
- moneo, ère, ui, itum, a. 2. *to remind, to warn, to admonish.*
- monimentum or -umentum, i, n. 2. *a monument, a memorial.*
- mons, tis, m. 3. *a mountain.*
- monstro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. *to show, to point out.*
- mora, æ, f. 1. *delay.*
- morbus, i, m. 2. *a disease; morbo exstingui, to die a natural death.*
- mordax, ãcis, adj. *biting, sharp.*
- mordeo, mordère, momordi, morsum, a. 2. *to bite.*
- mordeor, dèri, sus sum, pass. *to be bitten.*
- moriens, tis, pt. *dying.*
- merior, meri & moriri, mortuus sum, d. 3 & 4. *to die.*
- moror, ãri, ãtus sum, d. 1. *to delay, to tarry; nihil moror, I care not, I am content.*
- morosus, a, um, adj. *morose, peevish.*
- mors, tis, f. 3. *death.*
- morsus, ùs, m. 4. *a bite.*
- mortālis, e, adj. *mortal.*
- mortuus, a, um, pt. *dead.*
- mos, moris, m. 3. *a custom; mores, conduct, deportment.*
- Mossÿni, òrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Asia, near the Black Sea.*
- motus, ùs, m. 4. *motion; terræ, an earthquake.*
- moveo, vère, vi, tum, a. 2. *to move.*
- moveor, vèri, tus sum, pass. *to be moved.*
- mox, adv. *soon, soon after, by and by.*
- Mucius, i, m. 2. (Scævōla) *a Roman, famous for his courage.*
- muliebris, e, adj. *womanly.*
- mulier, èris, f. 3. *a woman.*
- multitudo, ìnis, f. 3. *a multitude.*
- multo or -cto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. *to punish, to fine.*
- multum and multò, adv. *much, by far.*
- multus, a, um, adj. *much.*
- Mummius, i, m. 2. *a Roman general, who took Corinth.*
- mundus, i, m. 2. *the world.*
- munendus, a, um, pt. *to be fortified or protected.*
- munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4.



*to fortify; viam, to prepare a road.*

munior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be fortified.*

munitus, a, um, pt. *fortified.*

munus, ĕris, n. 3. *an office, a gift.*

murālis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall; corōna, the mural crown.*

murus, i, m. 2. *a wall.*

mus, muris, m. 3. *a mouse.*

musa, æ, f. 1. *a muse, a song.*

musca, æ, f. 1. *a fly.*

musculus, i, m. 2. *a little mouse.*

musice, es, } f. 1. *music, the*  
musica, æ, } *art of music.*

musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*

muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change.*

Mygdonia, æ, f. 1. *a small province of Macedonia.*

Myrmecides, is, m. 3. *an ingenious artist of Milētus.*

Myndius, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Myndus.*

Myndus, i, f. 2. *a city in Caria.*

Mysia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*

## N.

Nabis, īdis, m. 3. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*

næ, adv. *verily, truly.*

nactus, a, um, pt. (from nanciscor) *having found or obtained; occasiōnem, at a favourable opportunity.*

nam, conj. *for, but.*

nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, d. 3. *to get, to obtain; occasiōnem, to find an opportunity.*

Narbonensis, is, f. 3. (Narbonensis Gallia,) *one of the four divisions of ancient Gaul.*

naris, is, f. 3. *the nostril.*

narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to relate, to tell, to say.*

narror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be told.*

nascor, sci, tus sum, d. 3. *to be born.*

Nasica, æ, m. 1. *a surname of Scipio.*

nasus, i, m. 2. *a nose.*

natālis, e, adj. *natal; dies natālis, a birth day.*

natans, tis, pt. *swimming.*

nato, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (from no) *to swim.*

natu, abl. sing. m. 4. *by birth; natu minor, the younger; minimus, the youngest; major, the elder; maximus, the oldest.*

natūra, æ, f. 1. *nature.*

naturālis, e, adj. *natural.*

natus, a, um, pt. (from nascor) *born; sexaginta annos natus, sixty years old.*

natus, i, m. 2. *a son.*

naufragium, i, n. 2. *a shipwreck.*

nauta, æ, m. 1. *a sailor.*

navālis, e, adj. *naval, belonging to ships.*

navigābilis, e, adj. *navigable.*

navigans, tis, pt. *sailing*.  
 navigatio, ōnis, f. 3. *navigation*.  
 navigium, i, n. 2. *a ship*.  
 navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
 (navis & ago) *to navigate, to sail*.  
 navigor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be sailed on*.  
 navis, is, f. 3. *a ship*.  
 ne, conj. *lest, lest that, that... not*; ne quidem, *not even*.  
 nec, conj. *neither, nor*.  
 necātus, a, um, pt. *slain*.  
 necessarius, a, um, adj. *necessary*; sub. *a friend*.  
 necessitas, ātis, f. 3. *necessity, duty*.  
 neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. 1. *to kill*.  
 necor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be slain*.  
 nefas, n. ind. *injustice, wrong*.  
 negātus, a, um, pt. *denied*.  
 neglectus, a, um, pt. *neglected*.  
 negligo, igēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (nec & lego or eligo) *to neglect, not to care for*.  
 negligor, īgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be neglected*.  
 nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, to refuse*.  
 negor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be denied*.  
 negotium, i, n. 2. *business, a thing*; facili negotio, *with little pains*.  
 nemo, inis, c. 3. *no one*; nemo mortalium, *no mortal*.

nemus, ōris, n. 3. *a forest*.  
 nepos, ōtis, m. 3. *a grand-son*.  
 Neptūnus, i, m. 2. *the son of Saturn, and the god of the sea*.  
 nequāquam, adv. *by no means*.  
 neque, conj. *neither, nor*.  
 nequeo, īre, īvi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo) *I cannot, I am not able*.  
 nequis, qua, quod or quid, pro. *lest any one or thing*.  
 Nereis, īdis, f. 3. *a Nereid, a sea-nymph*.  
 nescio, īre, īvi, itum, n. 4. (ne & scio) *to be ignorant of*.  
 Nestus, i, m. 2. *a river in Thrace*.  
 neuter, tra, trum, adj. *neither of the two*.  
 Nicomēdes, is, m. 3. *a king of Bithynia*.  
 nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (nidus & facio) *to build a nest*.  
 nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest*.  
 niger, gra, grum, adj. *black*.  
 nihil, n. ind. *nothing*; nihil habeo quod, *I have no reason*.  
 nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless*.  
 Nilus, i, m. 2. *the largest river of Africa*.  
 nimius, a, um, adj. *too great, too much*.  
 nimium and nimiò, adv. *too much*.  
 Niöbe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes*.

- nisi, adv. *unless*.  
 Nisus, i, m. 2. *a king of Me-gāris, changed into a hawk*.  
 nitidus, a, um, adj. *shining, bright*.  
 nitor, ōris, m. 3. *splendour*.  
 nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, d. 3. *to strive*.  
 nix, nivis, f. 3. *snow*.  
 no, nāre, nāvi, nātum, n. 1. *to swim*.  
 nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *noble, famous, of high rank*.  
 nobilitas, ātis, f. 3. *nobility, a noble spirit, nobleness*.  
 nobilitātus, a, um, pt. *dignified, ennobled*.  
 nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ennoble*.  
 nobilitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be made famous*.  
 noceo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to hurt, to injure*.  
 noceor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be hurt*.  
 noctu, abl. sing. *by night, in the night time*.  
 nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly*.  
 nodus, i, m. 2. *a knot*.  
 Nola, æ, f. 1. *a city of Campania, where a battle was fought between the Romans and Hannibal*.  
 nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. *to be unwilling*.  
 Nomādes, um, m. pl. 3. *a name given to those people who have no fixed place of residence*.  
 nomen, inis, n. 3. *a name*.  
 non, adv. *not*.  
 nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth*.  
 nonne, adv. (instead of num non) *not?* (in a question.)  
 nonnihil, n. ind. *something*.  
 nonnisi, adv. *only*.  
 nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some*.  
 nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth*.  
 nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. 3. *to know*.  
 noscor, sci, tus sum, pass. *to be known*.  
 noster, tra, trum, pro. *our*.  
 nota, æ, f. 1. *a mark*.  
 notans, tis, pt. *marking*.  
 noto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, to observe*.  
 notus, a, um, pt. (from nosco) *known*.  
 novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine*.  
 novus, a, um, adj. (sup. issimus; comp. not used) *new, recent*.  
 nox, noctis, f. 3. *night; de nocte, by night*.  
 noxius, a, um, adj. *injurious*.  
 nubes, is, f. 3. *a cloud*.  
 nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, n. & n. p. 3. *to marry, to be married, (used only of the wife)*.  
 nudātus, a, um, pt. *laid open, stripped*.  
 nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make naked, to lay open*.  
 nudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be made naked*.

nudus, a, um, adj. *naked, bare.*

nullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj.

(non ullus) *no one.*

num, adv. *whether.*

Numa, æ, m. 1. (Pompilius)  
*the successor of Romulus.*

Numantia, æ, f. 1. *a city  
of Spain, which held out  
against the Romans twenty  
years.*

Numantīni, ōrum, m. pl. 2.  
*the people of Numantia.*

numen, īnis, n. 3. *a divinity.*

numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to count, to number.*

numēror, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be counted.*

numērus, i, m. 2. *a number.*

Numidia, æ, f. 1. *a country  
of Africa.*

Numidæ, ārum, m. pl. 1.  
*the Numidians.*

Numītor, ōris, m. 3. *the  
grandfather of Romulus and  
Remus.*

nunc, adv. *now.*

nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. *to name.*

nunquam, adv. *never.*

nuntiātus, a, um, pt. an-  
nounced.

nuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum,  
a. 1. *to announce, to tell.*

nuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be told.*

nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *nup-  
tials.*

nusquam, adv. *nowhere, in  
no place.*

nutriendus, a, um, pt. *to be  
nourished.*

nutrio, īre, īvi, itum, a. 4. *to  
nourish.*

nutrior, īri, itus sum, pass.  
*to be nourished.*

nutritus, a, um, pt. *nourished.*

nutrix, icis, f. 3. *a nurse.*

nympha, æ, f. 1. *a nymph.*

## O.

O, int. *O! ah!*

ob, pr. *for, on account of, be-  
fore.*

obdormiscens, tis, pt. *sleep-  
ing.*

obdormisco, iscēre, īvi, inc.  
3. (ob & dormisco) *to fall  
asleep, to sleep.*

obdūco, cēre, xi, etum, a. 3.  
(ob & duco) *to draw over.*

obdūcor, ei, etus sum, pass.  
*to be drawn over.*

obductus, a, um, pt. *spread  
over, hidden.*

obēdio, īre, īvi, itum, n. 4.  
(ob for ad, & audio) *to  
obey, to comply with.*

obeo, īre, īvi & ii, itum, irr.  
n. & a. (ob & eo) *to go  
to, to discharge, to execute,  
to die.*

oberrans, tis, pt. *wandering  
about.*

oberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
(ob & erro) *to wander  
about, to run about.*

objaceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2.  
(ob & jaceo) *to lie against  
or before.*

objectus, a, um, pt. *thrown  
to, or in the way, exposed.*



objicio, icere, eci, ectum,  
a. 3. (ob & jacio) *to throw  
before, to object.*

objicior, ici, ectus sum, pass.  
*to be thrown in the way.*

obligo, are, avi, atum, a. 1.  
(ob & ligo) *to bind, to  
oblige.*

obligor, ari, atus sum, pass.  
*to be obliged.*

obliquè, adv. *indirectly, ob-  
liquely.*

obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique,  
indirect.*

oblitus, a, um, pt. *forgetting,  
having forgot.*

obliviscor, livisci, litus sum,  
d. 3. *to forget.*

obnoxius, a, um, adj. *ob-  
noxious, exposed to, liable.*

obruo, uere, ui, utum, a. 3.  
(ob & ruo) *to overwhelm,  
to cover, to bury.*

obruor, ui, utus sum, pass.  
*to be overwhelmed.*

obrutus, a, um, pt. *buried,  
covered.*

obscuratûrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to darken or hide.*

obscurò, are, avi, atum, a. 1.  
*to obscure, to darken.*

obscuror, ari, atus sum, pass.  
*to be obscured.*

obsëcro, are, avi, atum, a. 1.  
*to beseech, to conjure.*

obsëquor, sëqui, sequûtus or  
secûtus sum, d. 3. (ob &  
sequor) *to follow, to serve.*

observâtus, a, um, pt. *observ-  
ed.*

observo, are, avi, atum, a. 1.

(ob & servo) *to observe,  
to watch.*

observor, ari, atus sum, pass.  
*to be observed.*

obses, idis, c. 3. *a hostage.*

obsessus, a, um, pt. *besieged.*

obsideo, sidere, sedi, sessum,  
a. 2. (ob & sedeo) *to be-  
sieve.*

obsideor, sidëri, sessus sum,  
pass. *to be besieged.*

obsidio, ònis, f. 3. *a siege.*

obsidionâlis, e, adj. *belong-  
ing to a siege; corôna, a  
crown gained during a  
siege.*

obstetrix, icis, f. 3. *a mid-  
wife.*

obtestâtus, a, um, pt. *be-  
sought, entreated.*

obtestor, ari, atus sum, d. 1.  
(ob & testor) *to conjure,  
to beseech.*

obtineo, tinere, tinui, ten-  
tum, a. 2. (ob & teneo)  
*to retain, to obtain; obti-  
net sententia, the opinion  
prevails.*

obviàm, adv. *in the way, to  
meet; fio obviàm, I meet,  
I go to meet.*

occasio, ònis, f. 3. *an oppor-  
tunity.*

occâsus, ûs, m. 4. *the descent,  
evening, the west.*

occidens, tis, m. 3. *the west,  
evening.*

occidendus, a, um, pt. *to be  
killed.*

occidentâlis, e, adj. *western,  
to the west.*

occīdo, idēre, īdi, īsum, a. 3.  
(ob & cædo) *to kill, to put  
to death.*

occīdor, di, sus sum, pass.  
*to be put to death.*

occīdo, cidēre, cidi, cāsum,  
n. 3. (ob & cado) *to set.*

occisūrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to slay.*

occīsus, a, um, pt. *slain.*

occæcātus, a, um, pt. *blind-  
ed, dazzled.*

occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to blind, to dazzle.*

occæcor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be blinded.*

occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
1. *to conceal, to hide.*

occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be concealed, to hide  
one's self.*

occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to occupy, to seize upon.*

occurrens, tis, pt. *meeting.*

occurro, currere, curri &  
cucurri, cursum, n. 3.  
(ob & curro) *to meet, to go  
to meet.*

Oceānus, i, m. 2. *the most  
ancient god of the sea; the  
ocean, a sea.*

Octaviānus, i, m. 2. (Cæsar)  
*the nephew of Julius Cæ-  
sar, called, after the battle  
at Actium, Augustus.*

octāvus, a, um, num. adj.  
*eight.*

octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl.  
*eight hundred.*

octo, ind. num. adj. pl.  
*eight.*

octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl.  
*eighty.*

ocūlus, i, m. 2. *an eye.*

odi, odisse, def. pret. *to hate  
or have hated.*

odium, i, n. 2. *hatred.*

odor & odos, ōris, m. 3. *a  
smell; odōres, perfumes.*

odōror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to smell.*

Œneus, ei & eos, m. 2. & 3.  
*a king of Calydon, and fa-  
ther of Meleāger.*

Œnomaus, i, m. 2. *the name  
of a gladiator.*

Œta, æ, m. 1. *a mountain in  
Thessaly.*

offēro, offerre, obtūli, oblā-  
tum, irr. a. (ob & fero) *to  
offer.*

officina, æ, f. 1. *a work-shop,  
an office.*

offīcio, icēre, ēci, ectum,  
a. 3. (ob & facio) *to stand  
in the way of, to injure.*

officium, i, n. 2. *duty, a kind-  
ness, an obligation, polite-  
ness.*

olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive-tree.*

oleum, i, n. 2. *oil.*

olim, adv. *formerly, some-  
time.*

olor, ōris, m. 3. *a swan.*

olus, ēris, n. 3. *herbs.*

Olympia, æ, f. 1. *a town of  
the Peloponnēsus.*

Olympīcus, a, um, adj. of  
*Olympus.*

Olympus, i, m. 2. *a hill be-  
tween Thessaly and Mace-  
don.*

omen, inis, n. 3. *an omen, a sign.*

omnis, e, adj. *all, every one; omnes, all; omnia, all things.*

onus, ěris, n. 3. *a burden.*

onustus, a, um, adj. *laden, full of.*

opĕra, æ, f. 1. *labour, pains; dare opĕram alicui, to attend to a thing.*

opĕror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to labour, to work.*

opĭmus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *rich, fruitful, fat.*

oportet, ěre, uit, imp. *it behoves, it is proper, it is a duty, we ought.*

oppĭdum, i, n. 2. *a walled town.*

oppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (ob & pono) *to oppose, to set against.*

oppōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be opposed.*

opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *opportune, seasonable, favourable.*

oppositus, a, um, pt. *opposed, opposite.*

opprĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, a. 3. (ob & premo) *to oppress, to overpower, to subdue.*

oppugnātus, a, um, pt. *besieged, stormed.*

oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ob & pugno) *to assault, to besiege.*

oppugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*

(ops, nom. not in use) opis, gen. f. 3. *aid, help, assistance; opes, pl. wealth, power.*

optĭmĕ, adv. (sup. from bene) *very well, excellently.*

optĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from bonus) *best, most worthy.*

optio, ōnis, f. 3. *a choice, an option.*

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire.*

opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *rich, opulent.*

opus, ěris, n. 3. *a work, a labour.*

ora, æ, f. 1. *a coast, a shore.*

oracŭlum, i, n. 2. *an oracle.*

orans, tis, pt. *begging, asking.*

oratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a discourse.*

orātor, ōris, m. 3. *an orator, an ambassador.*

orbātus, a, um, pt. *bereaved or deprived of.*

orbis, is, m. 3. *an orb, a circle; in orbem jacĕre, to lie round in a circle; orbis terrārum, the world.*

orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive, to bereave of.*

orbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be deprived.*

Orbĕlus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Thrace.*

Orcus, i, m. 2. *the infernal regions; Pluto, the god of the lower world.*

ordĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to order, to arrange.*

ordo, ĩnis, m. 3. *order, arrangement.*

Oriens, tis, m. 3. *the east, the morning.*

orientālis, e, adj. *eastern.*

orĭgo, ĩnis, f. 3. *origin; originem ducere, to trace one's origin.*

orior, orĕris, orĭri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. *to arise, to begin, to appear.*

ornamentum, i, n. 2. *an ornament.*

ornātus, a, um, pt. *adorned.*

ornātus, ūs, m. 4. *an ornament.*

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn.*

ornor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adorned.*

oro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beg, to entreat.*

Orōdes, is, m. 3. *a king of Parthia.*

Orpheus, eī & eos, m. 2 & 3. *a celebrated poet and musician.*

ortus, a, um, pt. *risen, born, begun.*

ortus, ūs, m. 4. *a rising.*

os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth, the face.*

os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*

Ossa, æ, m. 1. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*

ostendo, dĕre, di, sum, (*sel-dom tum*) a. 3. (*ob & tendo*) *to show, to exhibit.*

ostendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be exhibited.*

Ostia, æ, m. & f. 1. *a town of Italy, at the mouth of the Tiber.*

ostium, i, n. 2. *a mouth (of a river.)*

ostreum, i, n. 2. *an oyster.*

otium, i, n. 2. *leisure, quiet.*

Otos, i, m. 2. *a son of Neptune.—See Ephialtes.*

ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*

ovum, i, n. 2. *an egg.*

## P.

P. stands for Publius.

pabŭlum, i, n. 2. *fodder.*

paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, d. 3. *to make a compact, to bargain, to agree.*

Pactōlus, i, m. 2. *a river of Lydia, said to flow over golden sands.*

pactum, i, n. 2. *an agreement, a contract; quo pacto, in what manner.*

pactus, a, um, pt. *agreed upon.*

Padus, i, m. 2. *a river of Italy, now, the Po.*

pæne, adv. *almost, nearly.*

palea, æ, f. 1. *chaff.*

palma, æ, f. 1. *a palm, a palm-tree.*

palpebra, æ, f. 1. *the eye-lid; pl. the eye-lashes.*

palus, ūdis, f. 3. *a lake, a marsh.*

palustris, e, adj. *marshy.*

Pan, anis, m. 3. *the god of shepherds.*

pando, pandĕre, pandi, pas-



- sum & pansum, a. 3. *to expand, to spread out.*
- pandor, pandi, passus & pansus sum, pass. *to be unfolded.*
- Panionium, i, n. 2. *a place near Milētus, sacred to Neptune.*
- panis, is, m. 3. *bread.*
- panthēra, æ, f. 1. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
- papŷrum, i, n. 2. *the shrub of which paper was made, the papyrus.*
- parātus, a, um, pt. & adj. (ior, issimus) *prepared, ready.*
- Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the Fates.*
- parco, parcēre, peperci, parsum, (seldom parsi, par-situm) n. 3. *to spare.*
- pardus, i, m. 2. *a panther.*
- parens, tis, c. 3. *a parent, father, mother, creator, author, inventor.*
- pareo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to obey.*
- paries, ētis, m. 3. *a wall.*
- pario, parēre, pepēri, partum & paritum, a. 3. *to bear, to cause, to produce, to gain; ovum, to lay an egg.*
- prior, pari, partus & paritus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*
- Paris, īdis or idos, m. 3. *the son of Priam, king of Troy.*
- pariter, adv. *in like manner, equally.*
- Parnassus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Phocis.*
- paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare, to provide.*
- paror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be prepared.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. 2. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India, called the Stony Girdle.*
- pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a party; magnam partem, for the most part.*
- parsimonia, æ, f. 1. *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Parthia, a Parthian.*
- particŭla, æ, f. 1. *a particle.*
- partiendus, a, um, pt. *to be divided.*
- partim, adv. *partly, in part.*
- partior, īri, itus sum, d. 4. *to divide, to share.*
- partus, a, um, pt. (from pario) *gained, acquired.*
- partus, ūs, m. 4. *a birth.*
- parum, adv. (minŭs, minĭmē & -um) *little, too little.*
- parvŭlus, a, um, adj. *small, very small.*
- parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minĭmus) *small, less, the least.*
- pascendus, a, um, pt. *to be fed.*
- pascens, tis, pt. *feeding, grazing.*
- pasco, scēre, vi, stum, a. 3. *to feed.*
- pascor, ci, tus sum, pass. *to be fed.*

- pascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. *to feed, to graze.*  
 passer, ěris, m. 3. *a sparrow.*  
 passim, adv. *here and there, every where.*  
 passūrus, a, um, pt. *about to suffer.*  
 passus, a, um, pt. (from patior) *having suffered.*  
 passus, a, um, pt. (from pando) *stretched out, hung up, dried; uva passa, a raisin.*  
 passus, ūs, m. 4. *a pace; mille passuum, a mile.*  
 pastor, ōris, m. 3. *a shepherd.*  
 patefācio, facĕre, fĕci, factum, a. 3. *to open, to detect.*  
 patefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be laid open or discovered.*  
 patefactus, a, um, pt. *opened, discovered.*  
 patens, tis, pt. & adj. *opened, open, clear.*  
 pateo, ĕre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to stand open, to extend.*  
 pater, tris, m. 3. *a father; pater-familias, patris-familias, the master of a family.*  
 paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*  
 patientia, æ, f. 1. *patience.*  
 patior, pati, passus sum, d. 3. *to suffer, to endure, to allow.*  
 patria, æ, f. 1. *country, birth-place.*  
 patrimonium, i, n. 2. *patrimony, inheritance.*  
 patrocinium, i, n. 2. *patronage.*  
 patrōnus, i, m. 2. *a patron, protector.*  
 patruēlis, is, c. 3. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*  
 pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*  
 paulātim, adv. *gradually, little by little.*  
 paulò or paullò, adv. *a little; paulò pòst, a little after.*  
 paulūlūm, adv. *a little.*  
 Paullus or Paulus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*  
 pauper, ěris, adj. (ior, rĭmus) *poor.*  
 paveo, pavĕre, pavi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to fear, to be afraid.*  
 pavo, ōnis, c. 3. *a peacock.*  
 pax, pacis, f. 3. *peace.*  
 pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sin, to commit a fault.*  
 pecto, ctĕre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to comb, to dress.*  
 pector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be combed.*  
 pectus, ōris, n. 3. *the breast.*  
 pecunia, æ, f. 1. *money.*  
 pecus, ūdis, c. 3. *a beast, a sheep.*  
 pecus, ōris, n. 3. *cattle.*  
 pedes, ĭtis, c. 3. *one on foot, a foot-soldier.*  
 pelāgus, i, n. 2. *the sea.*  
 Peleus, i, m. 2. *the son of Æācus, and father of Achilles.*  
 Pelias, æ, m. 1. *a king of Thessaly.*

Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

Pelion, i, n. 2. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*

pellicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & lacio) *to allure, to entice.*

pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*

pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive away, to banish.*

pellor, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be driven away.*

Peloponnēsus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated peninsula, which comprehended the southern parts of Greece.*

Pelusium, i, n. 2. *a town of Egypt.*

pendens, tis, pt. *hanging.*

pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. 2. *to hang.*

pene, adv. *almost.*

penetrāle, is, n. 3. *the inner part of a house.*

penētrans, tis, pt. *penetrating.*

penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to penetrate, to enter, to come in use.*

Penēus, i, m. 2. *a river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.*

peninsūla, æ, f. 1. *a peninsula.*

penna, æ, f. 1. *a feather, a pen.*

pensilis, e, adj. *hanging, floating.*

penuria, æ, f. 1. *want.*

per, pr. *by, through.*

pera, æ, f. 1. *a wallet.*

perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & ager) *to travel through, to go through.*

percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to ask, to inquire.*

percunctātus, a, um, pt. *having asked.*

percussor, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer, one who has inflicted a wound.*

percūtio, cutēre, cussi, cussum, a. 3. (per & quatio) *to strike, to wound; secūri, to behead.*

percutior, cūti, cussus sum, pass. *to be struck.*

perdītē, adv. *very, vehemently; amāre, to love exceedingly.*

perdītus, a, um, pt. & adj. *ruined, lost, undone, desperate.*

perdix, icis, f. 3. *a partridge.*

perdo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. (per & do) *to ruin, to make unhappy, to lose.*

perdor, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be ruined.*

perdūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (per & duco) *to lead to.*

perdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*

perductus, a, um, pt. *brought forth or to.*

peregrinatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a journey.*

peregrīnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, strange.*

perennis, e, adj. *continual, lasting, perennial.*

pereo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr.  
n. *to perish.*

perfidia, æ, f. 1. *perfidy.*

perfīdus, a, um, adj. (per & fides) *perfidious.*

Pergāmum, i, n. 2. & -us, i, f. 2. pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; an inland city near Troas.*

pergo, gēre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (per & rego) *to go forwards, to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. 3. *a wise statesman of Athens.*

periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous.*

pericūlum, i, } n. 2. *danger,*

periculum, i, } *peril.*

peritūrus, a, um, pt. *about to perish.*

peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *skilled, experienced.*

permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & meo) *to go through, to flow through.*

permisceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum & mixtum, a. 2. (per & misceo) *to mix.*

permisceor, miscēri, mistus & mixtus sum, pass. *to be mixed.*

permistus, a, um, pt. *mixed, confused.*

permitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (per & mitto) *to commit, to intrust, to permit.*

permutatio, ōnis, f. 3. *exchange, change.*

permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (per & muto) *to change, to exchange.*

permūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed.*

perniciēs, ei, f. 5. *destruction.*

perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *pernicious.*

perpendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (per & pendo) *to weigh, to consider.*

perpēram, adv. *rashly, unjustly, falsely.*

perpetior, peti, pessus sum, d. 3. (per & patior) *to bear, to suffer.*

perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual, constant.*

Persa, æ, m. 1. *an inhabitant of Persia.*

persecūtus or quūtus, a, um, pt. *having pursued.*

persēquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. (per & sequor) *to pursue, to follow, to persecute.*

Perseus, ei & eos, m. 2 & 3. *the son of Jupiter and Danaë, a very celebrated hero; the last king of Macedon.*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia, Persian.*

perspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & specio) *to look through, to become acquainted with.*

persuādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (per & suadeo) *to persuade.*

perterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (per & terreo) *to frighten greatly.*

perterreor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be frightened.*



perterritus, a, um, pt. *af-  
frighted, discouraged.*

pertinaciter, adv. (iùs, issi-  
mè) *obstinately, constantly.*

pertinax, âcis, adj. (ior, is-  
sîmus) *obstinate, wilful.*

pertineo, ère, ui, (sup. not  
used) n. 2. (per & teneo)  
*to extend, to reach to.*

pervenio, venire, vëni, ven-  
tum, n. 4. (per & venio)  
*to come to, to arrive at.*

pervenitur, pass. imp. *it is  
come, they come.*

pervius, a, um, adj. *passa-  
ble; spelunca pervia, a  
cave through which a man  
may pass.*

pes, pedis, m. 3. *a foot.*

pessum, adv. *down, under  
foot; pessum agi, to sink.*

pestilentia, æ, f. 1. *a pesti-  
lence.*

petens, tis, pt. *seeking, at-  
tacking.*

petitio, ònis, f. 3. *a peti-  
tion.*

petitus, a, um, pt. *sought.*

peto, ère, ìvi, itum, a. 3. *to  
ask, to request, to attack,  
to go to, to seek, to go for;  
bello petère, to make war  
upon.*

petor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be  
sought.*

Petra, æ, f. 1. *the metropolis  
of Arabia Petràa.*

Petræa, æ, f. 1. (Arabia)  
*Arabia Petràa, a part of  
Arabia, which was very  
rocky and barren.*

petulantia, æ, f. 1. *petulance,  
mischievousness.*

Phæax, âcis, m. 3. pl. -es,  
ium, *a people of Corfu,  
which island was famous  
for its choice fruit, and its  
people for luxury.*

phalæra, f. pl. 1. *the trap-  
pings of a horse.*

Pharos, i, f. 2. *a small island  
at the mouth of the Nile,  
on which was a tower, es-  
teemed one of the seven  
wonders of the world.*

Pharsâlus, i, m. 2. *a town of  
Thessaly.*

Pharnâces, is, m. 3. *a son  
of Mithridates, king of  
Pontus.*

Phasis, idis & is, f. 3. *a town  
and river of Colchis.*

Phidias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrat-  
ed painter and statuary.*

Philæni, òrum, m. pl. 2. *two  
Carthaginians, who chose  
rather to be buried alive,  
than that their country  
should be deprived of its  
just bounds.*

Philippi, òrum, m. pl. 2. *a  
city of Macedon.*

Philippicus, a, um, adj. *be-  
longing to Philippi.*

Philippides, æ, m. 1. *a comic  
poet.*

Philippus, i, m. 2. *the father  
of Alexander; the son of  
Demetrius.*

Philomêla, æ, f. 1. *Philomel,  
a nightingale.*

philosophia, æ, f. 1. *philosophy.*

- philosōphus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher.*
- Phineus, i, m. 2. *a king of Arcadia.*
- Phocæi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Phocæa, a city of Ionia.*
- Phocis, ūdis, f. 3. *a small country of Greece.*
- Phœnix, icis, m. 3. *a Phœnician, (people of Asia.)*
- Phryx, ygis, m. 3. *a Phrygian, (people of Asia.)*
- Picentes, ium, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Picenum.*
- Picēnum, i, n. 2. *a district of Italy.*
- pictus, a, um, pt. (from pin-go) *painted, embroidered; picta tabula, a picture.*
- pietas, ātis, f. 3. *piety, filial duty.*
- pignus, ōris, n. 3. *a pledge, a pawn.*
- pila, æ, f. 1. *a ball.*
- pileus, i, m. 2. *a hat, a cap.*
- pilus, i, m. 2. *the hair (upon the body.)*
- Pindārus, i, m. 2. *a very eminent Greek lyric poet.*
- pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. *to paint, to embroider.*
- pingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. *to be painted.*
- pinguis, e, adj. *fat, fertile, rich.*
- pinna, æ, f. 1. *a fin.*
- Piræeus, eos, f. 3. *a port and arsenal of Athens.*
- pirāta, æ, m. 1. *a pirate.*
- piscātor, ōris, m. 3. *a fisherman.*
- piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
- Pisistrātus, i, m. 2. *an eloquent and learned Athenian.*
- pistrinum, i, n. 2. *a mill.*
- Pius, i, m. 2. *a surname of Metellus.*
- pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate (as to parents), upright.*
- placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to please; sibi, to be rain of.*
- placet, uit, or itum est, imp. *it pleases, it is determined.*
- placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *placid, still, tranquil, mild.*
- plaga, æ, f. 1. *a blow, a wound; plagæ, pl. nets.*
- planè, adv. *entirely, plainly.*
- planta, æ, f. 1. *a plant.*
- platānus, i, f. 2. *the plane-tree.*
- platēa, æ, f. 1. *a bird of an unknown species, a heron.*
- Plato, ōnis, m. 3. *an Athenian philosopher, the most learned and eloquent of all the Greeks.*
- plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a cart, a waggon.*
- plebs, is, } f. 3. *the people,*  
 plebes, is, } *the rabble.*
- plecto, ctēre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to punish, to weave.*
- plerique, æque, æque, adj. pl. *the most, many.*

- plerumque, adv. *for the most part, sometimes.*
- Plinius, i, m. 2. *the name of two noble Italians, many of whose writings are still extant.*
- Plotinus, i, m. 2.—*See Catiēnus.*
- plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead.*
- plumbum, i, n. 2. *lead.*
- pluo, uēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. *to rain.*
- plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. from multus) *very much, most.*
- plus, ūris, adj. (n. in sing. comp. from multus) *more.*
- plūs, adv. (comp. from multum) *more, longer.*
- Pluto, ōnis, m. 3. *the brother of Jupiter, and king of the infernal regions.*
- poculum, i, n. 2. *a cup.*
- poēma, ātis, n. 3. *a poem.*
- pœna, æ, f. 1. *a punishment; pœnam dare, to be punished.*
- pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents, I repent.*
- Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; subs. a Carthaginian.*
- poēta, æ, m. 1. *a poet.*
- pol, adv. *by Pollux, truly.*
- pollex, icis, m. 3. *the thumb, the great toe.*
- polliceor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. *to promise.*
- pollicitus, a, um, pt. *having promised.*
- Pollux, ūcis, m. 3. *the son of Leda, twin brother of Castor.*
- Polyxēna, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.*
- pomifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. *bearing fruit; pomiferæ arbores, fruit-trees.*
- pompa, æ, f. 1. *a procession.*
- Pompējus, i, m. 2. (Cneius) *a distinguished Roman commander, surnamed the Great, on account of his valour and virtues.*
- Pompejānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey.*
- Pompilius, i, m. 2.—*See Numa.*
- pomum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
- pondus, ěris, n. 3. *a weight.*
- pono, ponēre, posui, positum, a. 3. *to set, to place.*
- ponor, poni, positus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
- pons, tis, m. 3. *a bridge.*
- Pontius, i, m. 2. (Thelesinus) *a Samnite general, who defeated the Romans.*
- Pontus, i, m. 2. *the Euxine or Black Sea; the kingdom Pontus, on the Euxine; com. subs. a sea.*
- popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lay waste, to depopulate.*
- popŭlus, i, m. 2. *the people, a nation, a tribe.*
- porrectus, a, um, pt. *extended, offered.*
- porrigo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & rego) *to reach out, to extend, to offer.*
- porrīgor, īgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be extended.*



- Porsēna, æ, m. 1. *a king of Etruria.*
- porta, æ, f. 1. *a gate.*
- portans, tis, pt. *carrying.*
- portendo, dēre, di, tum, (*sel-dom sum*), a. 3. (*porrò & ten-do*) *to portend, to betoken.*
- portendor, di, tus sum, pass. *to be foretold or portended.*
- porticus, ūs, f. 4. *a portico, a gallery.*
- porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, to bear.*
- portus, ūs, m. 4. *a harbour.*
- posco, poscēre, poposci, (*sup. not used*) a. 3. *to demand.*
- positus, a, um, pt. *placed, situated.*
- possessio, ōnis, f. 3. *possession.*
- possessor, ōris, m. 3. *a possessor.*
- possideo, sidēre, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. *to possess.*
- possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (*potis & sum*) *to be able, I can.*
- post, pr. *after*; adv. *afterwards*; aliquot annis pòst, *some years afterwards*; paulò pòst, *a little while afterwards.*
- postea, adv. *afterwards.*
- poster & ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (*erior, rēmus*) *succeeding, subsequent*; in postĕrum, *for the future*; postĕro die, *the next day*; postĕri, ōrum, *posterity.*
- postis, is, m. 3. *a post.*
- postquam, adv. *after that, since.*
- postrēmò, & -ùm, adv. *for the last time, at last.*
- postrēmus, a, um, adj. (*sup. from postĕrus*) *the last*; ad postrēmum, *at last.*
- postulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to demand.*
- Postumius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans*; (*Spurius*) *a consul defeated by the Samnites.*
- potens, tis, adj. (*ior, issimus*) *powerful.*
- potentia, æ, f. 1. *power.*
- potestas, ātis, f. 3. *power.*
- potio, ōnis, f. 3. *a drink, a potion, a draught.*
- potior, iri, itus sum, d. 4. *to possess, to obtain the control of.*
- potissimùm, adv. (*sup. from potiùs*) *principally, chiefly, especially.*
- potitus, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*
- potiùs, adv. (*comp. potissimùm, sup.*; *pos. not used*) *rather.*
- poto, tāre, tāvi, tātum or tum, a. 1. *to drink.*
- potus, ūs, m. 4. *drink.*
- præ, pr. *before, in comparison of, for.*
- præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high, very deep.*
- præbeo, ĕre, ui, itum, a. 2. (*præ & habeo*) *to offer, to afford*; specimen, *to have the appearance of.*



præbeor, ēri, itus sum, pass.  
to be offered.

præcēdens, tis, pt. *preceding*.

præcēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (præ & cedo) to precede, to go before.

præceptor, ōris, m. 3. a preceptor.

præceptum, i, n. 2. a precept, a doctrine.

præcido, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (præ & cædo) to cut off.

præcipio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (præ & capio) to prescribe, to command.

præcipitans, tis, pt. throwing forward or down violently.

præcipitātus, a, um, pt. thrown headlong.

præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw forward, to throw down violently.

præcipitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be thrown down.

præcipuē, adv. especially.

præcipuus, a, um, adj. especial, distinguished, the chief.

præclārē, adv. excellently, famously.

præclārus, a, um, adj. famous; quanto præclarius, how much more glorious.

præclūdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (præ & claudo) to close, to stop, to shut up.

præco, ōnis, m. 3. a herald.

præda, æ, f. 1. booty, the prey.

prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

(præ & dīco) to praise, to assert, to affirm.

prædīco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (præ & dīco) to predict, to foretell.

prædicor, ei, ctus sum, pass. to be predicted.

prædictus, a, um, pt. foretold.

prædor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to plunder.

præfāns, tis, pt. fortelling, announcing.

præfāri, fātus, def. 1. (for, the first person, is not used) to foretell, to announce.

præfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (præ & fero) to prefer, to bear before.

præferor, ferri, lātus sum, pass. to be preferred.

præfinio, ire, iui, itum, a. 4. (præ & finio) to appoint, to determine.

præfinior, iri, itus sum, pass. to be determined.

præfinitus, a, um, pt. appointed.

prælātus, a, um, pt. preferred.

prælians, tis, pt. engaging with.

præliātus, a, um, pt. having fought with.

prælior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to give battle, to engage with, to be present at a battle.

præmium, i, n. 2. a reward.

præmitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (præ & mitto) to send before.

Præneste, is, n. & -es, is, f. 3.  
*a city of Italy.*

prænuntiandus, a, um, pt. *to be announced or told beforehand.*

prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (præ & nuntio) *to announce, to tell beforehand.*

prænuntior, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be told beforehand.*

præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (præ & paro) *to prepare, to make ready.*

præpâror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be prepared.*

præpōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (præ & pono) *to set before or over, to prefer.*

præpōnor, ōni, ositus sum, pass. *to be placed over.*

præsens, tis, pt. *present.*

præsēpe, is, n. 3. *a crib.*

præsidium, i, n. 2. *a garri-son, defence.*

præstans, tis, pt. & adj. (ior, issimus) *performing, rendering, excellent.*

præstantia, æ, f. 1. *superiority, an advantage, a pre-eminence.*

præsto, stâre, stiti, stitum & statum, n. & a. 1. (præ & sto) *to perform, to pay, to render, to execute; se, to prove one's self; alicui & aliquem aliquâ re, to surpass another in any thing; præstat, it is better.*

præsum, esse, fui, irr. n. (præ & sum) *to be over, to be placed over.*

prætendo, dēre, di, sum or tum, a. 3. (præ & tendo) *to hold before, to stretch or extend before, to pretend.*

prætendor, di, sus or tus sum, pass. *to be held before.*

præter, pr. *besides, except.*

præterea, adv. *besides, more-over.*

prætēreo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. a. & n. (præter & eo) *to pass over or by, to go beyond.*

prætereor, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be passed by.*

prætereundus, a, um, pt. *that is to be passed over.*

præteriens, euntis, pt. *passing over or by.*

præteritus, a, um, pt. *past.*

præterquam, adv. *except, besides.*

prætorius, i, m. 2. (vir) *a man who has been a prætor.*

pratium, i, n. 2. *a meadow.*

pravitas, âtis, f. 3. *depravity.*

pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *depraved, bad.*

precâtus, a, um, pt. *having prayed or entreated.*

preci, -em, -e, f. 3. (prex not used) *a prayer.*

precor, âri, âtus sum, d. 1. *to pray, to entreat.*

premo, emēre, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press, to griere, to urge.*

premor, mi, ssus sum, pass. *to be pressed down.*

pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *precious, valuable.*

pretium, i, n. 2. *a price.*

Priāmus, i, m. 2. *the king of Troy.*

pridie, adv. *the day before.*

Priēne, es, f. 1. *a maritime town of Asia Minor; the birth place of Bias.*

primò & -um, sup. adv. (pri-  
ùs, comp.) *first, at first;*  
quum primùm, *as soon as.*

primōris, e, adv. *the first,*  
*the foremost; dentes, the*  
*front teeth.*

primus, a, um, num. adj. *the*  
*first; primâ nocte, in the*  
*beginning of the night.—See*  
*prior.*

princeps, ipis, adj. *the chief,*  
*the first; principes, the*  
*princes, the chiefs.*

principātus, ūs, m. 4. *a go-*  
*vernment, principality.*

Priscus, i, m. 2. *a name given*  
*to the first Tarquin at*  
*Rome.*

prior, us, adj. (sup. primus;  
the pos. not used) *the*  
*former.*

priùs, adv. (sup. primò or  
-um; the pos. not used)  
*before, sooner than.*

priusquam, adv. *sooner than,*  
*before that, before.*

privātus, a, um, adj. *private,*  
*secret; subs. a private man.*

pro, pr. *for, instead of.*

probabilis, e, adj. *probable.*

proboscis, idis, f. 3. *the trunk*  
*or proboscis.*

Procas, æ, m. 1.—*See Sil-*  
*vius.*

procēdens, tis, pt. *going for-*  
*ward.*

procēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n.  
3. (pro & cedo) *to proceed,*  
*to go forward, to go out.*

proceritas, ātis, f. 3. *tall sta-*  
*ture, length.*

procērus, a, um, adj. *tall,*  
*long.*

proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum,  
n. 1. *to cry out, to proclaim.*

proconsul, ūlis, m. 3. (pro  
consule) *a proconsul.*

procreeo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to beget.*

procul, adv. *afar, far.*

procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to take care of, to manage.*

procurro, currēre, curri &  
cucurri, cursum, n. 3.

*to run before, to extend.*

prodigium, i, n. 2. *a prodigy.*

proditor, ōris, m. 3. *a traitor.*

proditus, a, um, pt. *betrayed,*  
*related.*

prodo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.  
(pro & do) *to betray, to*  
*relate.*

prodor, di, dītus sum, pass.  
*to be betrayed, to be said.*

prælior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to fight.*

prælium, i, n. 2. *a battle.*

profectus, a, um, pt. *having*  
*departed.*

proficiscens, tis, pt. *depart-*  
*ing.*

proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum,  
d. 3. *to march, to travel, to*  
*depart.*

profiteor, itēri, essus sum,



- d. 2. (pro & fateor) *to say publicly, to assert, to profess; sapientiam, to profess wisdom, to make a trade, a profession, of wisdom.*
- profugio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, n. 3. (pro & fugio) *to fly to, to take refuge.*
- profugus, a, um, adj. *flying; sub. a fugitive, an exile.*
- progrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, d. 3. (pro & gradior) *to march forwards, to advance.*
- progressus, a, um, pt. *having advanced.*
- prohibeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. (pro & habeo) *to prohibit, to hinder, to forbid.*
- prohibeor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be prohibited or hindered.*
- prohibĭtus, a, um, pt. *prohibited, hindered.*
- projicio, icĕre, ĕci, ectum, a. 3. (pro & jacio) *to throw away or down, to throw.*
- prolābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (pro & labor) *to fall down, to fall forward.*
- prolapsus, a, um, pt. *having fallen.*
- prolatandus, a, um, pt. *to be enlarged.*
- prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, to extend.*
- prolātor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be enlarged.*
- proles, is, f. 3. *a race, offspring.*
- Prometheus, i, m. 2. *the son of Japĕtus.*
- promittens, tis, pt. *promising.*
- promitto, ittĕre, ĭsi, ĭssum, a. 3. (pro & mitto) *to promise.*
- promontorium, i, n. 2. *a promontory.*
- promōveo, ovĕre, ōvi, ōtum, n. & a. 2. (pro & moveo) *to move forward, to advance, to enlarge.*
- propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate.*
- prope, adv. & pr. (propius, proximĕ) *near at hand, near.*
- propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hasten.*
- propinquus, a, um, adj. *near, related; propinqui, relations.*
- propior, us, adj. (proxĭmus, sup.; the pos. not used) *nearer.*
- propius, adv. *nearer.*—See prope.
- propōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (pro & pono) *to set before, to propose.*
- propōnor, ōni, osĭtus sum, pass. *to be set before; propositum est mihi, I am determined.*
- Propontis, ĭdis, f. 3. *the sea of Marmōra.*
- propositus, a, um, pt. *placed before, proposed.*
- propriĕ, adv. *peculiarly, properly.*
- proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar, proper, own.*
- propter, pr. *for, on account of.*



propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive away, to remove.*

propylæum, i, n. 2. *the porch of a temple, an entrance (the rows of columns leading to the Acropolis at Athens.)*

prora, æ, f. 1. *the prow of a ship.*

proscribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (pro & scribo) *to proscribe.*

prosecutus, a, um, pt. *having accompanied.*

prosequor, qui, quutus & cutus sum, d. 3. (pro & sequor) *to accompany, to attend; honoribus, to reward with honours.*

Proserpina, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto.*

prospectus, ūs, m. 4. *a prospect, a distant view.*

prospĕrĕ, adv. *prosperously.*

prosterno, ternĕre, trāvi, trātum, a. 3. (pro & sterno) *to prostrate, to throw down.*

prosternor, terni, trātus sum, pass. *to be thrown down.*

prostrātus, a, um, pt. *prostrated, thrown down.*

prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro & sum) *to do good, to profit.*

Protagōras, æ, m. 1. *a Greek philosopher.*

protĕnus, adv. *immediately.*

protĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum,

a. 3. (pro & tero) *to trample upon, to crush.*

protractus, a, um, pt. *protracted, prolonged.*

protrāho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (pro & traho) *to protract, to prolong.*

protrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be protracted.*

proveniens, tis, pt. *coming forth.*

provĕnio, enĭre, ĕni, entum, n. 4. (pro & venio) *to come forth.*

provincia, æ, f. 1. *a province.*

provocatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a provocation, a challenge.*

provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (pro & voco) *to call forth, to call out, to challenge; ad aliquem, to appeal to some one.*

proximĕ, adv. *nearest, next to.—See prope.*

proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. from propior) *nearest, next.*

prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *prudent, wise, expert.*

prudentia, æ, f. 1. *prudence, knowledge.*

Pseudophilippus, i, m. 2.—*See Andriscus.*

psittæus, i, m. 2. *a parrot.*

Psophidius, a, um, adj. of Psophis.

Psophis, īdis, f. 3. *a city of Arcadia.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Egyptian kings.*

- publicè, adv. *publicly, at the public expense.*
- Publicōla, æ, m. 1. *a name given to Pub. Valerius, on account of his great popularity.*
- publicus, a um, adj. *public*; ex publico, *from public means.*
- Publius, i, m. 2. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- pudibundus, a, um, adj. *ashamed.*
- puer, ĕri, m. 2. *a boy*; puĕri, pl. *children.*
- puerilis, e, adj. *puerile, childish*; ætas, *boyhood.*
- pueritia, æ, f. 1. *boyhood, childhood.*
- pugna, æ, f. 1. *a fight, a battle.*
- pugnans, tis, pt. *fighting, contending.*
- pugnātus, a, um, pt. *fought.*
- pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight.*
- pugnātur, pass. imp. *it is fought.*
- pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, errimus) *fair, beautiful.*
- pulchritūdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *fairness, beauty.*
- pullus, i, m. 2. *the young of any animal.*
- pulsus, a, um, pt. (from pello) *driven away, beaten, banished.*
- Pulvillus, i, m. 2. (Horatius) *a Roman, who was made consul in the first year of the Roman republic, after the death of Lucretius.*
- Punīcus, a, um, adj. *Punic, belonging to Carthage.*
- puniendus, a, um, pt. *to be punished.*
- punio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. 4. *to punish.*
- punior, ĩri, ĩtus sum, pass. *to be punished.*
- punitūrus, a, um, pt. *about to punish.*
- punītus, a, um, pt. *punished.*
- pupillus, i, m. 2. *a pupil.*
- puppis, is, f. 3. *the stern of a ship.*
- purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge, to purify, to excuse.*
- purpūra, æ, f. 1. *purple, the purple muscle.*
- purpurātus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple*; purpurāti, pl. *courtiers.*
- purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- pusillus, a, um, adj. *small.*
- puteus, i, m. 2. *a well.*
- puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think.*
- putresco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to rot, to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. 1. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæus, a, um, adj. *small, dwarfish*; sub. m. 2. *a Pygmy, a dwarf.*
- pyra, æ, f. 1. *a funeral pile.*
- pyrāmis, ĩdis, f. 3. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. (montes) *the Pyrenees, mountains separating France from Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. 2. *a king of Epīrus, who waged an unsuccessful war with the Romans.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. 1. *a Grecian philosopher.*

Pythagoreūs, i, m. 2. *a Pythagorean, a pupil of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. 1. *the Pythian priestess.*

Pythias, æ, m. 1. *a soldier in the army of Philip, king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q. *stands for Quintus.*

quadragēsimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth.*

quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

quadriduum, i, n. 2. *the space of four days.*

quadriennium, i, n. 2. *the space of four years.*

quadriga, æ, f. 1. *a chariot drawn by four horses.*

quadrīngentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

quadrīngenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

quadrūpes, pēdis, adj. *having four feet.*

quærens, tis, pt. *seeking.*

quæro, rēre, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to ask, to seek for, to inquire.*

quæror, ri, sītus sum, pass.

*to be sought ; quæritur, it is asked.*

quæstio, ōnis, f. 3. *a question.*

quæstor, ōris, m. 3. *a quæstor.*

quæstus, ūs, m. 4. *gain, a trade.*

qualis, e, adj. *of what kind, as, such as.*

quàm, conj. & adv. *as, how, than.*

quamdiū or quandiu, adv. *as long as.*

quamquam or quanquam, conj. *although, how much soever.*

quamvis, conj. *although.*

quando, adv. *when, since.*

quantò, adv. *how much ; quantò magis, the more.*

quantopēre, adv. *how greatly, how much.*

quantum, adv. *how much, as much as.*

quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*

quantuslibet, talibet, tumlibet, adj. *how great soever ; in quantâlibet multitudine, in the greatest crowd.*

quapropter, adv. *wherefore, why.*

quare, adv. *wherefore, whence, therefore.*

quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*

quasi, adv. *as if, as.*

quatriduum, i, n. 2. *a space of four days.*

quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*



quatuordēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*

que, conj. *and, also.*

queo, īre, ivi, itum, irr. *to be able, I can.*

quercus, ūs, f. 4. (partly of the second) *an oak.*

queror, rī, stus sum, d. 3. *to complain.*

questus, a, um, pt. *having complained.*

qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which, what.*

quī, adv. *how, in what manner.*

quia, conj. *because.*

quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever, every one.*

quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *a certain one; quidam homīnes, some men.*

quidem, adv. *indeed, truly, at least.*

quin, conj. *but, but that.*

Quinctius, i, m. 2. (T.) *a Roman general.*

quindēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifteen.*

quingentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the five hundredth.*

quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred.*

quingagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every fifty, of fifty, fifty.*

quingagesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *fiftieth.*

quingaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifty.*

quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*

quingies, num. adv. *five times.*

quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth.*

Quintus, i, m. 2. *a surname among the Romans.*

quis, quæ, quod or quid, pro. *who? quid, what?*

quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. *who, who then.*

quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quidquam or quicquam, pro. *any one, any thing.*

quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever; nec quisquam, and no one.*

quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, pro. *whoever, whatever.*

quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever.*

quò, adv. *that, to the end that, whither.*

quòd, conj. *that, because.*

quomīnūs, adv. *that...not.*

quomōdo, adv. *how, by what means.*

quondam, adv. *formerly.*

quoniam, conj. *since, because.*

quoque, conj. *also.*

quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many.*

quotannis, adv. *annually, yearly.*

quotidie, adv. *daily.*



quoties, adv. *as often as, how often.*

quum, adv. *when; conj. since.*

R.

radius, i, m. 2. *a staff, a ray.*

radix, icis, f. 3. *a root.*

ramus, i, m. 2. *a twig, a branch.*

rana, æ, f. 1. *a frog.*

rapīna, æ, f. 1. *rapine, plunder.*

rapio, pĕre, pui, ptum, a. 3. *to rob, to seize on.*

rapior, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*

raptor, ōris, m. 3. *a robber.*

raptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to seize.*

raptus, a, um, pt. (from rapio) *seized, robbed.*

raro, adv. *rarely, seldom.*

rarus, a, um, adj. *rare.*

ratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a reason.*

ratis, is, f. 3. *a ship, a boat.*

ratus, a, um, pt. (from reor) *having thought.*

rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (re & bello) *to renew a war, to rebel.*

recēdens, tis, pt. *yielding, retiring.*

recēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (re & cedo) *to recede, to yield, to retire.*

recens, tis, adj. *new, recent; adv. lately, newly; recens nati, new born children.*

receptus, a, um, pt. *received, taken back.*

receptūrus, a, um, pt. *about to receive.*

recessus, ūs, m. 4. *a recess, a corner.*

recipio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (re & capio) *to receive, to take, to take back; anīmam, to come to one's self again; se, to withdraw.*

recipior, ipi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*

recognosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nītum, a. 3. (re & cognosco) *to recognise.*

recolligo, igĕre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (re, con, & lego) *to gather up again, to recollect.*

recondītus, a, um, pt. *hidden, concealed.*

recondo, dĕre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. *to hide, to conceal.*

recondor, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be concealed.*

recreātus, a, um, pt. *recovered, restored to life.*

recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & creo) *to restore, to bring to life again.*

recreor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be restored to life.*

rectĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ) *right, rightly.*

rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimū) *right, straight, upright.*

recuperātus, a, um, pt. *recovered, regained.*

recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to recover, to regain.*

recupëror, āri, ātus sum,  
pass. *to be recovered.*

redditūrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to restore.*

redditus, a, um, pt. *restored.*

reddo, dēre, didi, dītum, a. 3.

(re & do) *to return, to give  
back, to make, to cause ;  
verba, to repeat ; ratiōnem,  
to give a reason ; anīmam,  
to die.*

reddor, di, dītus sum, pass.  
*to be returned.*

redeo, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, irr.  
n. (re & eo) *to return, to  
go back.*

rediens, euntis, pt. *returning.*

redīgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3.

(re & ago) *to reduce, to  
bring back ; in potestātem,  
to reduce to subjection.*

redimendus, a, um, pt. *to be  
redcemed or ransomed.*

redīmo, imēre, ēmi, emptum  
or emtum, a. 3. (re &  
emo) *to buy back, to re-  
deem, to ransom.*

redīmor, imi, emptus or em-  
tus sum, pass. *to be re-  
deemed.*

reducendus, a, um, pt. *to be  
led back.*

redūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.

(re & duco) *to lead back ;  
in gratiam, to reconcile.*

redūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.  
*to be led back.*

refērens, tis, pt. *bringing back,  
returning, referring.*

refēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr.  
a. (re & fero) *to bring*

*back ; gratiam, to show  
gratitude ; beneficium, to  
requite a benefit ; victori-  
am, to gain a victory ; ima-  
gīnem, to take a likeness ;  
ad aliquam rem, to refer to.*

refēror, ferri, lātus sum,  
pass. *to be brought back,  
to be reported.*

refluens, tis, pt. *flowing back.*

refluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3.

(re & fluo) *to flow back.*

refugio, ugēre, ūgi, ugitum,  
n. 3. (re & fugio) *to fly  
back.*

regia, æ, f. 1. *a palace.*

regīna, æ, f. 1. *a queen.*

regio, ōnis, f. 3. *a district,  
region, country.*

regius, a, um, adj. *royal.*

regnātūrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to reign.*

regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
*to rule, to govern.*

regnātur, pass. imp. *it is ruled.*

regnum, i, n. 2. *a kingdom,  
government, rule.*

rego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to  
rule.*

regredior, ēdi, essus sum, d.  
3. (re & gradior) *to turn  
back, to return.*

regressus, a, um, pt. *having  
returned.*

Regūlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman  
general in the time of the  
Punic war.*

relātus, a, um, pt. *brought  
back, reported.*

relictūrus, a, um, pt. *about  
to leave.*

- relictus, a, um, pt. *left, deserted.*
- religio, ōnis, f. 3. *religion.*
- relinquo, linquēre, liqui, lic-tum, a. 3. (re & linquo) *to leave, to desert, to leave behind.*
- relinquor, inquit, ictus sum, pass. *to be left.*
- reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the relics, the remains.*
- reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest, that which remains.*
- remāneo, nēre, nsi, nsum, n. 2. (re & maneo) *to remain behind.*
- remedium, i, n. 2. *a remedy.*
- remitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (re & mitto) *to send back, to remit.*
- remōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (re & moveo) *to remove.*
- remus, i, m. 2. *an oar.*
- Remus, i, m. 2. *the brother of Romulus.*
- renovātus, a, um, pt. *renewed.*
- renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & novo) *to make anew, to renew.*
- renōvor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be renewed.*
- renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & nuntio) *to inform, to make known.*
- renuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be informed.*
- reor, rēri, ratus sum, d. 2. *to believe, to think.*
- reparātus, a, um, pt. *renewed, repaired.*
- repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & paro) *to renew, to repair.*
- repāror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repaired.*
- repentē, adv. *suddenly.*
- repērio, erīre, ēri, ertum, a. 4. (re & pario) *to find, to discover.*
- repērior, erīri, ertus sum, pass. *to be found.*
- repertus, a, um, pt. *found, discovered.*
- repēto, ēre, īvi, ītum, a. 3. (re & peto) *to demand back.*
- repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (re & pleo) *to fill up, to replenish.*
- repōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (re & pono) *to lay on again, to restore, to replace.*
- reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & porto) *to bring back or off.*
- repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to represent.*
- repudiātus, a, um, pt. *repudiated, rejected.*
- repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repudiate, to reject; ux-ōrem, to be divorced.*
- repudior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repudiated.*
- requīro, rēre, sivi, situm, a. 3. (re & quæro) *to seek, to demand, to require.*
- res, rei, f. 5. *a thing, a subject; res gestæ, actions, exploits; res familiāris, domestic affairs, property.*



- reservans, tis, pt. *reserving, sparing.*
- reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reserve, to keep for a time, to spare.*
- resideo, idēre, ēdi, (sup. seldom used) n. 2. (re & sedeo) *to sit, to sit down.*
- resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back.*
- resisto, sistere, stīti, stitum, n. 3. (re & sisto) *to resist, to withstand.*
- resolvo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. (re & solvo) *to loosen, to unloose, to dissolve.*
- respondeo, dĕre, di, sum, n. 2. (re & spondeo) *to answer.*
- respondetur, pass. imp. *it is answered.*
- responsum, i, n. 2. *an answer.*
- respublica, reipublicæ, f. 1 & 5. *the commonwealth.*
- respuo, uĕre, ui, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to spit out, to reject.*
- restituo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (re & statuo) *to restore, to replace.*
- retineo, inĕre, inui, entum, a. 2. (re & teneo) *to hold back, to retain.*
- revĕrâ, adv. *truly, in very deed, in reality.*
- reverentia, æ, f. 1. *reverence.*
- reversus, a, um, pt. *having returned.*
- revertor, tĕre, ti, sum, n. 3. (re & verto) *to turn back, to return.*
- revertor, ti, sus sum, d. 3. *to return.*
- reviresco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow green again.*
- revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & voco) *to recall, to call back.*
- revolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (re & volo) *to fly back.*
- rex, regis, m. 3. *a king.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. 2. *a lawgiver of Crete, represented by the poets as one of the three judges of Hades.*
- Rhea, æ, f. 1. (Silvia) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. 2. *the river Rhine.*
- rhinocĕros, ōtis, m. 3. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan, Scythian; montes, mountains in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. 2. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodus, i, m. 2. *a man of Rhodes, a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope, es, f. 1. *a high mountain in Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. 2. *Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Rhetia.*
- Rhætĕum, i, n. 2. *a city of Phrygia.*



Rhyndācus, i, m. 2. *a river of Asia.*

ridens, tis, pt. *smiling, laughing at.*

rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. 2. *to laugh, to laugh at, to mock.*

rideor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be laughed at.*

rigātus, a, um, pt. *watered, bedewed, wet.*

rigeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be cold.*

rigīdus, a, um, adj. *severe.*

rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water, to bedew.*

rigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*

ripa, æ, f. 1. *a bank.*

risus, ūs, m. 4. *laughing, laughter.*

rixor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to quarrel.*

robur, ōris, n. 3. *strength.*

rogātus, a, um, pt. *asked.*

rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to beg, to entreat.*

rogor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked.*

rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*

Roma, æ, f. 1. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and anciently of the whole world.*

Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Romānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman.*

Romūlus, i, m. 2. *the first king and founder of Rome.*

rostrum, i, n. 2. *a beak, a snout.*

rota, æ, f. 1. *a wheel.*

rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*

ruber, ra, rum, adj. (rior, er-rimus) *red.*

rudis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus) *rude, uncultivated, new.*

ruīna, æ, f. 1. *ruin, a downfall.*

Rulliānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was commander of the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*

rumpo, rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break, to break off.*

rumpor, rumpi, ruptus sum, pass. *to be broken.*

ruo, uĕre, ui, uītum, n. 3. *to run headlong, to fall, to be ruined.*

rupes, is, f. 3. *a rock.*

ruptus, a, um, pt. *broken.*

rursus, adv. *again.*

rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country.*

rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic, belonging to the country.*

rusticus, i, m. 2. *a country-man.*

Rutilius, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul in the time of Sulla.*

S.

Sabīnus, i, m. 2. *a Sabine, (a nation of Italy.)*

sacer, ra, rum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errīmus) *sacred, holy, divine.*

sacerdos, ōtis, c. 3. *a priest, a priestess.*

sacra, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *a sanctuary, religious service, sacrifice.*

sacrificans, tis, pt. *sacrificing.*

- sacrificium, i, n. 2. *a sacrifice.*  
 sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice.*  
 sæpe, adv. (ius, issime) *often.*  
 sævio, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, n. 4. *to rage.*  
 sævitas, ātis, f. 3. *cruelty, severity.*  
 sævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *severe, cruel.*  
 saginātus, a, um, pt. *fattened.*  
 sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten.*  
 saginor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be fattened.*  
 sagitta, æ, f. 1. *an arrow.*  
 Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Saguntum.*  
 Saguntum, i, n. 2. *a town of Spain.*  
 salio, līre, līi & lui, ltum, n. 4. *to spring, to leap.*  
 salsus, a, um, adj. *salt, sharp.*  
 salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dance.*  
 salūber, & -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrimus) *wholesome, healthy, salubrious, sound.*  
 salubrītas, ātis, f. 3. *salubrity.*  
 salum, i, n. 2. *the sea.*  
 salus, ūtis, f. 3. *safety, salvation, health.*  
 salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute.*  
 salvus, a, um, adj. *safe, preserved, unpunished.*  
 Samnītes, ium, m. pl. 3. *Samnites, a people of Italy.*  
 sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, blameless.*  
 sanguis, īnis, m. 3. *blood.*  
 sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wise; subs. a sage.*  
 sapientia, æ, f. 1. *wisdom.*  
 sapio, ěre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to be wise.*  
 sarcīna, æ, f. 1. *a pack.*  
 Sardinia, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Mediterranean Sea.*  
 Sarmāta, æ, c. 1. *a Sarmatian.*  
 Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Europa.*  
 satelles, itis, m. 3. *a satellite, a guard.*  
 satiātus, a, um, pt. *satisfied, satiated.*  
 satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to satiate, to satisfy.*  
 satior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be satiated.*  
 satis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*  
 satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. (ior, sup. wanting) *satiated, satisfied, full.*  
 Saturnia, æ, f. 1. *a name given to Italy.*  
 Saturnus, i, m. 2. *the father of Jupiter.*  
 saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*  
 saxum, i, n. 2. *a rock, a stone.*  
 Scævōla, æ, m. 1. *a brave Roman.*  
 scateo, ěre, (pret. & sup.

wanting) n. 2. *to be full, to abound, to overflow.*  
 Scamander, dri, m. 2. *a river near Troy.*  
 Scaurus, i, m. 2. (M.) *a noble Roman.*  
 scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked.*  
 scelus, ĕris, n. 3. *wickedness, a crime.*  
 scena, æ, f. 1. *a scene, a stage.*  
 Schœneus, i, m. 2. *the king of Arcadia, and father of Atalanta.*  
 Scheria, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of the island Corfu.*  
 scientia, æ, f. 1. *knowledge.*  
 scio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. 4. *to know.*  
 Scipio, ōnis, m. 3. *a family very distinguished at Rome; Scipiōnes, the Scipios.*  
 scopŭlus, i, m. 2. *a cliff, a rock.*  
 scorpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a scorpion.*  
 Scotia, æ, f. 1. *Scotland.*  
 scriba, æ, m. 1. *a writer, a secretary.*  
 scribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write; leges, to give laws.*  
 scribor, bi, ptus sum, pass. *to be written.*  
 scriptor, ōris, m. 3. *a writer, an author.*  
 scriptŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to write.*  
 scriptus, a, um, pt. *written.*  
 scrŭtor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to search into.*

scutum, i, n. 2. *a shield.*  
 Scylla, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Nisus.*  
 Scyros, i, f. 2. *an island in the Archipelāgo, where Achilles concealed himself.*  
 Scytha, æ, m. 1. *an inhabitant of Scythia, a Scythian.*  
 Scythia, æ, f. 1. *a nation in the north of Europe and Asia.*  
 Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*  
 seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. 1. *to cut.*  
 secēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (se & cedo) *to secede, to step aside, to withdraw.*  
 sectātus, a, um, pt. *having followed or attended.*  
 sector, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to follow, to accompany, to attend, to strive after.*  
 secum, (the abl. of sui, and the prep. cum) *with himself, with herself, with itself.*  
 secundus, a, um, adj. *the second, prosperous; res secundæ, prosperity.*  
 secŭris, is, f. 3. *an axe.*  
 sed, conj. *but.*  
 sedĕcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixteen.*  
 sĕdeo, sedĕre, sĕdi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit.*  
 sedes, is, f. 3. *a seat; regni, the seat of government, the residence of the court.*  
 seditio, ōnis, f. 3. *sedition.*  
 sedŭlus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*

- seges, ětis, f. 3. *a crop, a harvest.*
- segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *slow, slothful.*
- sejungo, ġere, xi, ctum, a. 3. (se & jungo) *to divide, to separate.*
- sejungor, ġi, ctus sum, pass. *to be divided.*
- Seleucia, æ, f. 1. *a town of Syria.*
- semel, adv. *once.*
- Semġele, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus.*
- Semirāmis, ġdis, f. 3. *a warlike queen of Assyria.*
- semper, adv. *always.*
- sempiternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*
- Sempronius, i, m. 2. (Gracchus) *a Roman general.*
- Sena, æ, f. 1. *a town of Italy.*
- senātor, ōris, m. 3. *a senator.*
- senātus, ūs & i, m. 4 & 2. *a senate.*
- senecta, æ, f. 1. *old age.*
- senectus, ūtis, f. 3. *old age.*
- senescens, tis, pt. *growing old, waning.*
- senesco, escġere, ui, inc. 3. *to grow old, to wane (of the moon.)*
- senex, is & ġcis, c. 3. *an old man or woman; adj. old; (comp. senior, sup. wanting) older.*
- Senōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *a people of Gaul.*
- sensus, ūs, m. 4. *sense, feeling.*
- sententia, æ, f. 1. *an opinion, a proposition, a sentiment.*
- sentio, tġre, si, sum, a. 4. *to feel, to be sensible of, to observe, to suppose.*
- sentior, tġri, sus sum, pass. *to be perceived or thought.*
- sepāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (se & paro) *to separate, to divide.*
- sepġlio, pelġre, pelivi, pultum, a. 4. *to bury.*
- sepelior, peliri, pultus sum, pass. *to be buried.*
- sepes, is, f. 3. *a hedge.*
- septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven.*
- septentrio, ōnis, m. 3. *the north.*
- septies, num. adv. *seven times.*
- septġmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventh.*
- septġngentesġmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth.*
- septuagesġmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth.*
- septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy.*
- sepulcrum or -chrum, i, n. 2. *a grave, a sepulchre.*
- sepultġra, æ, f. 1. *burial.*
- sepultus, a, um, pt. (from sepelio) *buried.*
- Sequāna, æ, m. 1. *the river Seine in France.*
- sequens, tis, pt. *following.*
- sequor, qui, quġtus or cġtus, sum, d. 3. *to follow.*
- sequġtus or -cġtus, a, um,



- pt. *having followed, following.*
- serēnus, a, um, adj. *serene, tranquil.*
- Sergius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
- sermo, ōnis, m. 3. *speech, a discourse, conversation.*
- serò, adv. *late, too late.*
- sero, serere, sevi, satum, a. 3. *to sow, to plant.*
- seror, seri, satus sum, pass. *to be planted.*
- serpens, tis, c. 3. *a serpent.*
- Sertorius, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
- servans, tis, pt. *guarding, keeping.*
- servātus, a, um, pt. *preserved.*
- Servilius, i, m. 2. *the surname of Casca, one of those who slew Cæsar.*
- servio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, n. 4. *to be a slave, to serve (as a slave.)*
- servitium, i, n. 2. *slavery.*
- servītus, ūtis, f. 3. *slavery.*
- Servius, i, m. 2. (Tullius) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preserve, to guard, to watch, to keep.*
- servor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be guarded.*
- servus, i, m. 2. *a slave.*
- sese, pro. acc. *himself, herself, themselves.*
- sestertium, i, n. 2. *a sestertium.—See Adam's Grammar.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. 2. *a town of Thrace, opposite to Abȳdos.*
- seta, æ, f. 1. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- sexagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- sexcentēsĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- si, conj. *if; si quando, if at any time.*
- sic, adv. *so, thus, in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. 2. (Dentātus) *a valiant soldier in the beginning of the consular government.*
- siccus, a, um, adj. *dry.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. 1. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
- Sicŭlus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian.*
- sicŭti & sicut, adv. *as, as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. 3. *a city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian.*
- sidus, ěris, n. 3. *a star.*
- significans, tis, pt. *designating.*
- significō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (signum & facio) *to designate, to mark, to express, to signify.*

signum, i, n. 2. *a sign, a statue, a standard, colours.*

silens, tis, pt. *being silent.*

silentium, i, n. 2. *silence.*

Silēnus, i, m. 2. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

sileo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. & a. 2. *to be silent, to conceal.*

silva or sylva, æ, f. 1. *a forest.*

Silvia, æ, f. 1. (Rhea) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. 2. (Procas) *a son of Ascanius, the second king of Alba.*

simia, æ, f. 1. *an ape.*

similis, e, adj. (ior, limus) *similar, like.*

similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

simplex, icis, adj. *simple, plain, single.*

Simōis, entos, m. 3. *a river flowing by Troy.*

Simonides, is, m. 3. *a Greek philosopher and poet.*

simul, adv. *at the same time, at once, together, as soon as.*

simulācrum, i, n. 2. *an image.*

sin, conj. *but if.*

sine, pr. *without.*

singulāris, e, adj. *singular, distinguished ; certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*

singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each, one by one, one ; singulis mensibus, every month ; singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*

sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

sino, sinēre, sivi & sii, situm, a. 3. *to permit.*

sinor, sian, situs sum, pass. *to be permitted.*

sinus, ūs, m. 4. *a bosom, a gulf.*

siquis, qua, quod or quid, pro. *if any one or thing.*

sitio, ire, ivi, itum, n. & a. 4. *to thirst, to be thirsty, to earnestly desire.*

sitis, is, f. 3. *thirst.*

situs, a, um, pt. *placed, set, situated, permitted.*

sive, conj. *or, or if, whether.*

sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober, temperate.*

socer, eri, m. 2. *a father-in-law.*

sociālis, e, adj. *pertaining to allies ; sociāle bellum, the social war.*

societas, ātis, f. 3. *society, alliance ; in societātem recipere, to form an alliance with.*

socius, i, m. 2. *an ally.*

socordia, æ, f. 1. *negligence, sloth.*

Soerātes, is, m. 3. *a very eminent Athenian philosopher.*

sol, solis, m. 3. *the sun.*

soleo, ēre, itus sum, n. p. 2. *to be wont, to be accustomed.*

solidus, a, um, adj. *whole, solid, entire.*

solitudo, inis, f. 3. *solitude, a desert.*

solitus, a, um, pt. *accustomed, usual.*

sollers, tis, adj. *inventive, cunning, skilful.*

sollertia, æ, f. 1. *sagacity, skill.*

Solon, ōnis, m. 3. *the law-giver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

solstitium, i, n. 2. *the solstice, the longest day.*

solum, i, n. 2. *the earth, the soil, land.*

solūm, adv. *alone, only.*

solus, a, um, adj. *alone.*

solūtus, a, um, pt. *dissolved; from*

solvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to dissolve, to melt, to answer.*

solvor, solvi, solūtus sum, pass. *to be dissolved.*

somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dream.*

somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep.*

sonītus, ūs, m. 4. *a sound, a noise.*

sono, āre, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to sound, to resound.*

sonus, i, m. 2. *a sound.*

soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister.*

Sp. *stands for Spurius.*

spargo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sprinkle, to strew.*

spargor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sprinkled.*

sparsus, a, um, pt. *sprinkled, scattered.*

Sparta, æ, f. 1. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia.*

Spartācus, i, m. 2. *the name of a gladiator.*

Spartānus, i, m. 2. *a Spartan man.*

Sparti, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a name given to those men, who sprung from the teeth which Cadmus sowed.*

spartum, i, n. 2. *a plant, of which ropes were made, Spanish broom.*

spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *spacious.*

spatium, i, n. 2. *a space, room.*

species, ēi, f. 5. *an appearance.*

spectacŭlum, i, n. 2. *a spectacle, a show.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to behold, to see, to regard, to refer.*

spector, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be seen.*

specus, ūs, m. f. & n. 4. *a cave.*

spelunca, æ, f. 1. *a cave.*

spero, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hope.*

spes, ei, f. 5. *hope; præter spem, contrary to expectation.*

Speusippus, i, m. 2. *the nephew of Plato.*

Sphinx or Sphynx, ngis, f. 3. *a Sphinx, (a monster, half woman, half lion.)*

spina, æ, f. 1. *a thorn, a sting, a quill.*

spirītus, ūs, m. 4. *breath.*

spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to breathe.*



- splendeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine*.  
splendīdus, a, um, adj. *splendid*.  
splendor, ōris, m. 3. *brightness, splendour*.  
spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to despoil*.  
spolium, i, n. 2. *spoils, booty*.  
spondeo, spondēre, spopondī, sponsum, a. 2. *to promise, to engage*.  
sponsa, æ, f. 1. *a bride*.  
spontis, gen. sponte, abl. sing. f. 3. (used only in these two cases) *of one's own accord, spontaneously*.  
Spurius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans*.  
squama, æ, f. 1. *the scale of a fish*.  
stabŭlum, i, n. 2. *a stall*.  
stadium, i. n. 2. *a stadium, (a measure of 125 paces) the race-ground*.  
stannum, i, n. 2. *tin*.  
stans, stantis, pt. *standing*.  
statim, adv. *immediately*.  
statio, ōnis, f. 3. *a station; navium, an anchoring place*.  
statua, æ, f. 1. *a statue*.  
statuarius, i, m. 2. *a statuary, a sculptor*.  
statuendus, a, um, pt. *to be placed, fixed, or determined*.  
statuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to determine, to fix, to judge, to decide*.  
statuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be determined*.  
status, a, um, adj. *fixed, appointed, certain*.  
statŭtus, a, um, pt. *placed, resolved*.  
stella, æ, f. 1. *a star*.  
sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful, sterile*.  
stertens, tis, pt. *snoring*.  
sterto, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to snore*.  
stipes, ūtis, m. 3. *a log, the trunk of a tree*.  
stirps, is, f. 3. *a root, a stock, a race*.  
sto, stāre, steti, statum, n. 1. *to stand*.  
Stoīcus, i, m. 2. *a Stoic, a sect of Grecian philosophers*.  
stoliditas, ātis, f. 3. *stupidity*.  
stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish, silly*.  
strages, is, f. 3. *an overthrow*.  
strangulātus, a, um, pt. *strangled*.  
strangŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strangle*.  
strangŭlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be strangled*.  
strenuē, adv. *strenuously*.  
strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold, strenuous*.  
Strophādes, um, f. pl. 3. *two islands in the Ionian Sea*.  
struo, uere, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to put together, to construct, to build; insidias, to prepare an ambush, to lie in wait for*.



struthiocamēlus, i, m. 2. *an ostrich.*

Strymon, ōnis, m. 3. *a river between Macedonia and Thrace.*

studeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to favour, to study; alicui rei, to study, to strive after.*

studiōsē, adv. *studiously.*

studium, i, n. 2. *zeal, study, diligence.*

stultitia, æ, f. 1. *folly.*

stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *foolish.*

stupeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be astonished at, to be amazed.*

sturnus, i, m. 2. *a starling.*

suadendus, a, um, pt. *to be persuaded.*

suadens, tis, pt. *persuading, advising.*

suādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. & n. 2. *to advise, to persuade.*

suavitas, ātis, f. 3. *sweetness, grace.*

suaviter, adv. *agreeably.*

sub, pr. *under, near to, at.*

subdūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (sub & duco) *to withdraw, to take away.*

subdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

subductus, a, um, pt. *taken away, withdrawn.*

subeo, īre, īvi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo) *to go under, to submit to; onus, to submit to a burden.*

subīgo, igēre, ēgi, actum,

a. 3. (sub & ago) *to subject, to subdue.*

subitō, adv. *suddenly.*

subītus, a, um, adj. *sudden, unexpected.*

sublātus, a, um, pt. (from tollo) *taken away, lifted up.*

sublīmis, e, adj. *sublime, high in the air.*

submērgo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. (sub & mergo) *to overwhelm.*

submergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed, to sink, to perish.*

submersus, a, um, pt. *overwhelmed, sunk.*

subrīdens, tis, pt. *smiling at.*

subrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. (sub & rideo) *to smile.*

subsilio, ilire, ilui, ilii, & ilīvi, ultum, n. 4. (sub & salio) *to leap up.*

substituto, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (sub & statuo) *to put in one's place, to substitute.*

substituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be put in one's place.*

subter, pr. *under.*

subterraneus, a, um, adj. *subterranean.*

subvēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (sub & venio) *to come to the assistance of, to succour.*

subvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (sub & volo) *to fly up.*

succēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (sub & cedo) *to succeed.*

successor, ōris, m. 3. *a successor.*

succus, i, m. 2. *juice.*

suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. a. (sub & fero) *to take away, to undertake, to bear.*

suffĕror, sufferri, sublātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

Suffĕtius, i, m. 2. *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius, on account of his perfidy.*

suffĭcio, icĕre, ĕci, ectum, n. 3. (sub & facio) *to be sufficient.*

suffodio, fodĕre, fōdi, fossum, a. 3. (sub & fodio) *to dig under, to undermine.*

suffodior, fōdi, fossus sum, pass. *to be dug under.*

suffossus, a, um, pt. *dug under, undermined.*

suffragium, i, n. 2. *suffrage, choice.*

sui, pro. gen. *of himself, of herself, of itself.*

Sulla or Sylla, æ, m. 1. *a very brave Roman.*

Sulpicius, i, m. 2. (Gallus) *a celebrated astrologer.*

sum, esse, fui, irr. n. *to be, to serve for; terrōri esse, to excite terror.*

summus, a, um, adj. (see superus) *the highest, greatest; in summā aquā, on the surface of the water.*

sumo, umĕre, umpsi or umsi,

umptum or umtum, a. 3. *to take.*

sumor, umi, umtus sum, pass. *to be taken.*

sumtŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to take.*

sumtus, a, um, pt. *taken.*

sumtus or sumptus, ūs, m. 4. *expense.*

supellex or -ectilis, ectilis, f. 3. *furniture.*

super, pr. *abore, upon.*

superatŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to surpass or exceed.*

superātus, a, um, pt. *conquered, exceeded.*

superbĕ, adv. (iŭs, issime) *proudly, haughtily.*

superbia, æ, f. 1. *pride.*

superbio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, n. 4. *to be proud.*

superbus, a, um, adj. *proud; a name of Tarquin, the seventh king of Rome, the Proud.*

superfluous, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*

superior, ūs, adj. (see superus) *higher, the upper.*

superjacio, jacĕre, jĕci, jactum) a. 3. (super & jacio) *to throw or shoot over.*

superjaciōr, jĕci, jactus sum, pass. *to be cast over.*

supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surpass, to conquer.*

superor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be surpassed.*

superstitiōsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

supersum, esse, fui, irr. n.

(super & sum) *to remain, to survive.*

supĕrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior; sup. suprĕmus or summus) *above, high.*

supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*

superveniens, tis, pt. *assisting.*

supervĕnio, venĭre, vĕni, ventum, n. 4. (super & venio) *to come upon, to come, to assist.*

supervolans, tis, pt. *flying over.*

supervolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (super & volo) *to fly over.*

suppĕto, ĕre, ĭvi, ĭtum, n. 3. (sub & peto) *to suffice, to remain.*

supplex, ĭcis, adj. *suppliant.*

supplicium, i, n. 2. *a punishment.*

suppōno, onĕre, osui, osĭtum, a. 3. (sub & pono) *to lay under, to substitute.*

supra, pr. & adv. *above, before.*

Surĕna, æ, m. 1. *a general of Orōdes, the king of Parthia.*

surgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. *to rise.*

sus, uis, c. 3. *swine, a hog.*

susceptus, a, um, pt. *undertaken.*

suscĭpio, ipĕre, ĕpi, eptum, a. 3. (sub & capio) *to undertake, to take upon.*

suscipior, ĭpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be undertaken.*

suspectus, a, um, pt. & adj. *suspected, mistrusted.*

suspendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3.

(sub & pendo) *to suspend, to keep in suspense.*

suspendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be suspended.*

suspensus, a, um, pt. *suspended, arched.*

suspĭcio, icĕre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to suspect.*

suspicior, ĭci, ectus sum, pass. *to be suspected.*

suspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to suspect, to surmise.*

sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to sustain, to support.*

sustĭneo, inĕre, inui, entum, a. 2. (sub & teneo) *to bear, to sustain, to support.*

suus, a, um, pro. *his, hers, its, theirs.*

syllāba, æ, f. 1. *a syllable.*

Syphax, ācis & ācis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, taken by Scipio.*

Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Syracuse, a city in Sicily.*

Syria, æ, f. 1. *a large and fertile country of Asia.*

Syriācus, a, um, adj. *Syrian, belonging to Syria.*

## T.

T. *stands for Titus.*

tabesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to consume, to pine away.*

tabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a table, a tablet; picta, a picture.*

taceo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to be silent.*

tactus, ūs, m. 4. *the touch.*

tædet, tæduit, tæsum est, or

- pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of*; vitæ me tædet, *I am weary of life.*
- Tænārus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a promontory in Laconia.*
- talentum, i, n. 2. *a talent, (a sum of about \$ 860.)*
- talis, e, adj. *such, this.*
- talpa, æ, c. 1. *a mole.*
- tam, adv. *so, so much*; tam diu, *as long as.*
- tamen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding, still.*
- Tauāis, is, m. 3. *a noted river, dividing Europe and Asia, now, the Don.*
- Tanāquil, ilis, f. 3. *a woman of high spirit, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*
- tandem, adv. *at length, finally.*
- tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch.*
- tanquam or tamquam, adv. *as well as, as, as if.*
- Tantālus, i, m. 2. *a son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia.*
- tantō, adv. *so much.*
- tantopĕre, adv. *so greatly.*
- tantūm, adv. *only, so much.*
- tantus, a, um, adj. *so great, such*; tanti est, *it is worth the pains.*
- tardē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *slowly.*
- tarditas, ātis, f. 3. *slowness, dulness.*
- tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to retard, to check, to stop.*
- tardus, a, um, adj. *slow, dull.*
- Tarentīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarentum*; Tarentīni, *the inhabitants of Tarentum.*
- Tarentum, i, n. 2. *a celebrated city of Italy.*
- Tarpēja, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Tarpejus, a Roman*; she opened the gates of the citadel to the Sabines.
- Tarpējus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarpejus*; mons, mount Tarpejus or Capitolinus.
- Tarquīnii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an ancient city of Tuscany, from whence came the family of Tarquin.*
- Tarquīnius, i, m. 2. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome, of which two were kings*; Tarquīnii, ōrum, pl. *the Tarquins.*
- Tartārus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *Tartarus, the lower world.*
- Taurīca, æ, f. 1. (Chersonesus) *a large peninsula of Europe, now, the Crimĕa.*
- Taurus, i, m. 2. *the highest mountain of Asia.*
- taurus, i, m. 2. *a bull.*
- Taygĕtus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a mountain of Laconia, sacred to Bacchus.*
- tectum, i, n. 2. *a roof, a house.*
- tectus, a, um, pt. *covered, defended.*
- tegendus, a, um, pt. *to be covered.*



teges, ětis, f. 3. *a mat, a rug.*  
tego, ġere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover, to defend.*

tegor, ġi, ctus sum, pass. *to be covered or defended.*

tegumentum, i, n. 2. *a covering.*

telum, i, n. 2. *a weapon, a dart, an arrow.*

temġrġ, adv. *at random, accidentally, rashly.*

Tempe, n. pl. 3. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the Peneus flows.*

temperies, iġi, f. 5. *temperateness, mildness.*

tempeſtas, ātis, f. 3. *a storm, a tempest.*

templum, i, n. 2. *a temple.*

tempus, ōris, n. 3. *time; ad tempus, at the time appointed; ex tempore, without premeditation.*

temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken.*

tenġbræ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *darkness.*

teneo, nġre, nui, ntum, a. 2. *to hold, to have, to possess, to know, to hold by a garrison; portum, to reach the harbour.*

teneor, nġri, ntus sum, pass. *to be held.*

tentātus, a, um, pt. *attempted.*

tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attempt, to try.*

tentor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tried.*

Tentyrġtæ, ārum, c. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Tentyra.*

tepesco, escġre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow warm.*

ter, num. adv. *thrice.*

Terentius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*

tergum, i, n. 2. *the back; a tergo, from behind; ad terga, behind.*

termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bound, to terminate.*

terminor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be terminated.*

terminus, i, m. 2. *a boundary, a limit, an end.*

Terminus, i, m. 2. *the tutelar god of bounds.*

terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every three, three.*

terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, the land.*

terreo, ġre, ui, ġtum, a. 2. *to terrify, to frighten.*

terreor, ġri, ġtus sum, pass. *to be terrified.*

terrestris, e, adj. *terrestrial.*

terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*

terrġto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to terrify, to affright.*

territorium, i, n. 2. *territory.*

terrġtus, a, um, pt. *terrified.*

terror, ōris, m. 3. *terror.*

tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third.*

tertiò, num. adv. *the third time.*

testa, æ, f. 1. *an earthen vessel, a shell.*

testamentum, i, n. 2. *a will.*

testūdo, ġnis, f. 3. *a tortoise.*

Teutōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *an*

- ancient people, living near the Cimbri.*
- texo, xēre, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave, to interweave, to braid.*
- texor, xi, xtus sum, pass. *to be woven.*
- thalāmus, i, m. 2. *a chamber.*
- Thales, ētis & is, m. 3. *one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Milētus.*
- Thasus, i, f. 2. *a small island on the coast of Thrace.*
- theātrum, i, n. 2. *a theatre.*
- Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Thebes, a city in Greece.*
- Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban, belonging to Thebes.*
- Thelesīnus, i, m. 2.—*See Pontius.*
- Themistōcles, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian general.*
- Theodōrus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher of Cyrēnæ.*
- Thermōdon, ontis, m. 3. *a river of Cappadocia.*
- Theseus, i, m. 2. *a king of Athens, one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity.*
- Thessalia, æ, f. 1. *Thessaly, a country of Greece.*
- Thessālus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian.*
- Thestius, i, m. 2. *the father of Althæa.*
- Thetis, īdis & īdos, f. 3. *one of the sea deities, the mother of Achilles.*
- Theutobochus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Cimbri.*
- Thracia, æ, f. 1. *Thrace, a large country in the eastern part of Europe.*
- Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace, Thracian.*
- Thrasybūlus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated Athenian general.*
- thus, thuris, n. 3. *frankincense.*
- Tiber & -ēris, is, m. 3. *a famous river of Italy.*
- tibicen, īnis, m. 3. *one who plays the flute.*
- Ticinum, i, n. 2. *a small town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.*
- Tigrānes, is, m. 3. *a king of Armenia.*
- Tigranocerta, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Armenia.*
- tigris, īdis, seldom is, f. 3. *a tiger.*
- Tigris, īdis & is, m. 3. *a river in Asia.*
- timens, tis, pt. *fearing.*
- timeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. & a. 2. *to fear, to dread.*
- timīdus, a, um, adj. *timid.*
- timor, ōris, m. 3. *fear.*
- tinnītus, ūs, m. 4. *a tinkling.*
- tintinnabulum, i, n. 2. *a bell.*
- titio, ōnis, m. 3. *a firebrand.*
- Titus, i, m. 2. *a prænōmen among the Romans.*
- tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, to endure.*
- tolēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be endured.*

tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublātum, a. 3. *to raise, to raise up, to do away with.*

tollor, tolli, sublātus sum, pass. *to be raised up.*

tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsus, a. 2. *to shave.*

tondeor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be shaved.*

tonitru, u, n. 4. *thunder.*

tono, āre, ui, itum, n. 1. *to thunder.*

tormentum, i, n. 2. *an engine to throw stones.*

Torquatus, i, m. 2. *a name given to T. Manlius, from a chain or collar (torquis) which he took from a Gaul, slain by him in battle: his descendants were called Torquati.*

torques or -is, is, d. 3. *a collar, a chain.*

tot, ind. adj. *so many.*

totidem, ind. adj. *just so many.*

totus, a, um, adj. *whole, entire.*

trabs, is, f. 3. *a beam.*

tractātus, a, um, pt. *treated, handled.*

tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to treat.*

tractor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be treated.*

tractus, ūs, m. 4. *a tract, a country.*

tractus, a, um, pt. *drawn, protracted.*

tradītus, a, um, pt. *delivered, related.*

trado, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. (trans & do) *to deliver, to give up, to relate, to teach.*

trador, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be given up or over.*

tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic; poeta, a tragic poet.*

tragædia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*

traho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw; bellum, to protract the war; liquidas aquas trahere, (of a river) to flow with a clear stream.*

trahor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn.*

trahicio, icere, eci, ectum, a. 3. (trans & jacio) *to convey over.*

trames, itis, m. 3. *a path, a way.*

trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (trans & no) *to swim over.*

tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil, calm.*

trans, pr. *over, beyond, on the other side.*

transactus, a, um, pt. *transacted, finished.*

transeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo) *to pass over, to go through or beyond.*

transfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero) *to transfer, to carry over; se ad aliquem, to go over to.*

transferror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be transferred.*

transfigo, gere, xi, xum, a. 3. (trans & figo) *to run through, to stab.*



- transfuga, æ, c. 1. *a deserter.*  
 transgredior, ědi, essus sum,  
 d. 3. (trans & gradior) *to go over or beyond.*  
 transgressus, a, um, pt. *having passed over.*  
 transigo, igĕre, ěgi, actum,  
 a. 3. (trans & ago) *to transact, to finish, to spend.*  
 transigor, ěgi, actus sum,  
 pass. *to be transacted.*  
 transilio, ilire, ilui, ilii, &  
 ilivi, ultum, n. 4. (trans & salio) *to leap over.*  
 transiturus, a, um, pt. *about to pass over.*  
 translatus, a, um, pt. *transferred, carried over.*  
 transmarinus, a, um, adj. *beyond the sea.*  
 transno.—*See trano.*  
 transvehendus, a, um, pt. *to be carried over.*  
 transvĕho, hĕre, xi, ctum,  
 a. 3. (trans & vĕho) *to carry over, to convey.*  
 transvolo, āre, āvi, ātum,  
 n. 1. (trans & volo) *to fly over.*  
 Trasimĕnus, i, m. 2. *a lake in Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the consul Flaminius by Hannibal.*  
 Trebia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*  
 trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*  
 trecentĕsimus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*  
 tredĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*  
 tres, tria, num. adj. pl. *three.*  
 Treviri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town and people of Belgium.*  
 triangulāris, e, adj. *triangular.*  
 tribūnus, i, m. 2. *a tribune.*  
 tribuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to attribute, to give, to bestow.*  
 tribuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be given.*  
 tribūtum, i, n. 2. *tribute.*  
 tribūtus, a, um, pt. *given.*  
 tricesimŭs, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*  
 triduum, i, n. 2. *the space of three days; per triduum, for three days.*  
 triennium, i, n. 2. *a space of three years.*  
 trigemīni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *three brothers.*  
 triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*  
 Trinacria, æ, f. 1. *one of the ancient names of Italy.*  
 Triptolĕmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was sent by Ceres through various countries, to teach the people to plough and sow.*  
 triumphālis, e, adj. *triumphal.*  
 triumphans, tis, pt. *triumphing.*  
 triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to triumph.*  
 triumphus, i, m. 2. *a triumph, a triumphant procession.*



triumvir, vīri, m. 2. *one of three officers, a triumvir.*

Troas, ādis & ādos, f. 3. *a country of Asia Minor.*

trochilus, i, m. 2. *a wren.*

Troglodytæ, ārum, c. pl. 1. *a people of Æthiopia, who dwelt in caves.*

Troja, æ, f. 1. *Troy, a city of Asia Minor.*

Trojānus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*

trux, ucis, adj. *savage, cruel.*

tu, pro. *thou or you.*

tuba, æ, f. 1. *a trumpet.*

tuber, ěris, n. 3. *a bunch on the back.*

tubicen, inis, m. 3. *a trumpeter.*

tuëor, tuëri, tuitus or tutus sum, d. 2. *to defend, to protect.*

tugurium, i, n. 2. *a hut.*

Tullia, æ, f. 1. *the name of several Roman ladies; the daughter of Servius Tullius.*

Tullius, i, m. 2. *the name of a Roman family, to which Cicero belonged.*

Tullus, i, m. 2. *the name of two Roman kings.*

tum, adv. *then; tum demum, then first.*

tumultus, ūs, m. 4. *a noise, a tumult.*

tumulus, i, m. 2. *a mound, a tomb.*

tunica, æ, f. 1. *a tunic, (the under garment of the Romans.)*

turbatus, a, um, pt. *disturbed, confused.*

turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disturb, to throw into confusion.*

turbo, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*

turma, æ, f. 1. *a troop, a company.*

turpis, e, adj. *base, disgraceful.*

turpitudō, inis, f. 3. *baseness, ugliness.*

turris, is, f. 3. *a tower.*

Tuscia, æ, f. 1. *a large country west of Rome, the same as Etruria.*

Tuscūlum, i, n. 2. *a city of Italy.*

Tuscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*

tutor, ōris, m. 3. *a tutor, a guardian.*

tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simū) *safe.*

tuus, a, um, adj. pro. *thy, thine.*

tyrannis, ĩdis & ĩdos, f. 3. *tyranny, unlimited rule.*

tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a tyrant, an usurper, a king.*

Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian; Tyrii, inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city of Phœnicia.*

U.

uber, ěris, n. 3. *an udder, a teat.*

ubertas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*

- ubi, adv. *where, when, as soon as.*
- ubique, adv. *every where.*
- ulciscor, cisci, tus sum, d. 3. *to revenge.*
- ullus, a, um, adj. *any, any one.*
- ulterior, us, adj. (sup. ultimus; pos. not used) *further.*
- ulteriùs, adv. *further, beyond.*
- ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup.) *the last.*—See *ulterior.*
- ultra, pr. *beyond*; adv. *beyonds, moreover, further.*
- ultus, a, um, pt. (from ulciscor) *having avenged or revenged.*
- Ulysses, is, m. 3. *the king of Ithaca, a prudent and valiant warrior.*
- umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shade.*
- unâ, adv. *together.*
- unde, adv. *whence.*
- undĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*
- undenonagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*
- undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*
- undetricesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twenty-ninth.*
- undevicesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the nineteenth.*
- undique, adv. *on all sides.*
- unguis, is, m. 3. *a claw, a talon, a nail.*
- ungŭla, æ, f. 1. *a claw, a hoof.*
- unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone, the only, distinguished.*
- unio, ōnis, m. 3. *a pearl.*
- universus, a, um, adj. *whole, universal.*
- unquam, adv. *ever*; nec unquam, *and never.*
- unus, a, um, num. adj. *one, alone.*
- unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one.*
- urbs, is, f. 3. *a city, the chief city (Rome.)*
- uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn.*
- uror, uri, ustus sum, pass. *to be burned.*
- ursus, i, m. 2. *a bear.*
- usque, adv. *till, until*; usque ad, *even to.*
- usus, a, um, pt. *using, having used.*
- usus, ūs, m. 4. *use, custom.*
- ut, conj. *that, in order that, so that, as.*
- utcunque, adv. *howsoever, as well as it can, in some degree.*
- uter, tra, trum, adj. *which of the two.*
- uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. *both, each of the two.*
- utilis, e, adj. *useful.*
- Utica, æ, f. 1. *a city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean.*
- utor, uti, usus sum, d. 3. *to use, to make use of.*
- utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*
- utrŭm, adv. *whether.*
- uva, æ, f. 1. *a grape*; passa, *a raisin.*
- uxor, ōris, f. 3. *a wife.*

V.

vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.  
to be free from.  
vacuus, a, um, adj. empty,  
vacant, free.  
vadōsus, a, um, adj. fordable,  
shallow.  
vadum, i, n. 2. a ford, a shal-  
low.  
vagans, tis, pt. wandering  
about.  
vagina, æ, f. 1. a scabbard,  
a sheath.  
vagītus, ūs, m. 4. weeping.  
vapor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to  
wander about.  
valeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used)  
n. 2. to be strong, to avail,  
to have power to; vale,  
farewell.  
Valerius, i, m. 2. the name  
of several Romans.  
vallis, is, f. 3. a valley.  
variētās, ātis, f. 3. variety,  
change.  
vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to  
change, to vary.  
varius, a, um, adj. changing,  
various.  
Varro, ōnis, m. 3. (Marcus)  
a very learned Roman, and  
author of many works;  
(P. Terentius) a consul  
who was sent against Han-  
nibal, and defeated by him.  
vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
to lay waste.  
vastus, a, um, adj. wide, vast,  
great.  
vates, is, m. 3. a poet.

ve, conj. or.  
vecordia, æ, f. 1. madness.  
vectus, a, um, pt. carried.  
vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, is-  
sīmus) vehement.  
vehementer, adv. (iūs, is-  
sīmè) vehemently, very;  
vehementiūs, too much.  
veho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.  
to bear, to carry.  
vehor, hi, ctus sum, pass. to  
be carried; curru, to drive;  
equo, to ride.  
Vejsens, tis, m. 3. an inhabit-  
ant of Veji.  
Vejentāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2.  
the inhabitants of Veji.  
Veji, ōrum, m. pl. 2. a city  
of Tuscany, memorable for  
the defeat of the Fabian  
family.  
vel, conj. or, also, even; vel  
lecta, even if only read;  
vel...vel, either...or.  
vello, vellēre, velli or vulsi,  
vulsum, a. 3. to pluck.  
vellor, velli, vulsus sum,  
pass. to be plucked.  
vellus, ěris, n. 3. a fleece.  
velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issīmus)  
swift, rapid; velocissīma  
venēna, the quickest poisons.  
velum, i, n. 2. a sail.  
velut & velūti, adv. as, as if,  
venālis, e, adj. venal.  
venans, tis, pt. hunting.  
venaticus, a, um, adj. belong-  
ing to the chase; canis, a  
hound.  
venātor, ōris, m. 3. a hunts-  
man.

vendĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.  
1. *to sell.*

vendo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a.

3. (venum & do) *to sell.*

venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned, poisonous.*

venĕnum, i, n. 2. *poison.*

veneo, ĭre, ii, (sup. not used)  
irr. n. (venum & eo) *to be for sale, to be sold.*

Venĕtus, i, m. 2. *a lake through which the Rhine passes, now, lake Constance.*

veniens, tis, pt. *coming.*

venio, venĭre, veni, ventum,  
n. 4. *to come.*

venor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to hunt.*

venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly.*

ventus, i, m. 2. *a wind.*

Venus, ĕris, f. 3. *the goddess of love and beauty.*

ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring.*

verber, ĕris, n. 3. *a blow.*

verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.  
*to strike.*

verbĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass.  
*to be beaten or scourged.*

verbum, i, n. 2. *a word.*

verĕ, adv. *truly.*

vereor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, d. 2. *to fear, to be concerned for.*

vergo, gĕre, (the pret. and sup. are not used) n. 3. *to tend to, to incline, to verge towards.*

verisimilis, e, adj. *probable.*

verĭtus, a, um, pt. *fearing.*

verò, conj. *but*; adv. *indeed, truly.*

Verōna, æ, f. 1. *Verona, a city of Italy.*

versātus, a, um, pt. *turned, dwelling.*

versor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.  
*to turn, to revolve, to dwell.*

versus, a, um, pt. *turned.*

versus, pr. *towards.*

vertex, icis, m. 3. *the top, the crown of the head.*

verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn, to change.*

vertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned.*

veru, u, n. 4. *a spit.*

verūm, conj. *but, but yet.*

verus, a, um, adj. *true.*

vescor, i, d. 3. *to live upon, to eat, to devour.*

vespĕri or -ĕ, adv. *at evening*; tam vespĕri, *so late.*

Vesta, æ, f. 1. *a goddess, in honour of whom Numa erected a temple.*

Vestālis, is, f. 3. (virgo) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*

vestibŭlum, i, n. 2. *the porch.*

vestigium, i, n. 2. *a footstep, a restige.*

vestio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, a. 4.  
*to clothe.*

vestior, ĭri, ĭtus sum, pass.  
*to be clothed.*

vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment.*

Vesŭlus, i, m. 2. *a high mountain of Liguria.*

veterānus, a, um, adj. *old*; miles, *a veteran.*



- veto, âre, ui, itum, a. 1. *to forbid, to prohibit.*
- vetor, âri, itus sum, pass. *to be forbidden.*
- Veturia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman lady, the mother of Coriolanus.*
- Veturius, i, m. 2. (Titus) *a Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites.*
- vetus, êris, adj. *ancient, old.*
- vetustas, âtis, f. 3. *antiquity, age.*
- vetustus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *old, ancient.*
- via, æ, f. 1. *a way.*
- viator, ôris, m. 3. *a wanderer, a traveller.*
- viceni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty, twenty.*
- vicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- vicinitas, âtis, f. 3. *the neighbourhood.*
- vicinus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring, near.*
- viciis, gen. f. 3. *change, reverse, a place; heu miseram vicem, oh, how sad a reverse!*
- victima, æ, f. 1. *a victim, a sacrifice; humanæ victimæ, human sacrifices.*
- victor, ôris, m. 3. *a conqueror.*
- victoria, æ, f. 1. *a victory.*
- victurus, a, um, pt. (from vivo) *about to live.*
- victus, a, um, pt. (from vinco) *conquered.*
- vicus, i, m. 2. *a village.*
- videndus, a, um, pt. *to be seen.*
- videns, tis, pt. *seeing.*
- video, dère, di, sum, a. 2. *to see, to behold.*
- videor, dëri, sus sum, pass. *to be seen, to seem.*
- viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved, widowed; mulier vidua, a widow.*
- vigil, îlis, m. 3. *a watchman.*
- vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *watchful, vigilant.*
- vigilia, æ, f. 1. *a watching; pl. the watch.*
- viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- vilis, e, adj. *vile, bad, mean.*
- villa, æ, f. 1. *a country-house, a villa.*
- villicus, i, m. 2. *an overseer of an estate, a steward.*
- villus, i, m. 2. *long hair, coarse hair.*
- vincendus, a, um, pt. *to be overcome.*
- vincio, vincire, vinxi, victum, a. 4. *to bind.*
- vincior, cîri, ctus sum, pass. *to be bound.*
- vinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. 3. *to conquer.*
- vincor, vinci, victus sum, pass. *to be conquered, to fail of one's aim.*
- vinctus, a, um, pt. (from vincio) *bound.*
- vinculum, i, n. 2. *a chain; in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- vindex, îcis, c. 3. *an avenger, a protector, a defender.*

- vindicans, tis, pt. *avenging, claiming.*  
 vindicaturus, a, um, pt. *about to avenge or claim.*  
 vindico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to claim, to avenge.*  
 vindicta, æ, f. 1. *vengeance, punishment.*  
 vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*  
 viola, æ, f. 1. *a violet.*  
 violans, tis, pt. *violating.*  
 violo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to violate, to pollute, to corrupt.*  
 violor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be violated.*  
 vir, viri, m. 2. *a man.*  
 vireo, êre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be green, to flourish.*  
 virga, æ, f. 1. *a rod, a small staff.*  
 Virgilius, i, m. 2. *the prince of the Latin poets.*  
 Virginia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Virginius.*  
 Virginius, i, m. 2. *a Roman centurion, who was made tribune after the expulsion of the decemvirs.*  
 virgo, inis, f. 3. *a virgin, a girl.*  
 virgula, æ, f. 1. *a rod.*  
 Viriâthus, i, m. 2. *a Spaniard, who, after he had been a shepherd, a robber, and a soldier, was made a general, and routed several Roman commanders; he fell at last by domestic treachery.*  
 Viridomârus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*  
 virtus, ûtis, f. 3. *virtue, power, prosperity, valour.*  
 vis, vis, f. 3. *power, strength, force; vis hominum, a multitude of men; vim facere, to do violence to.*  
 viscus, ëris, n. 3. *an entrail; viscera, pl. the bowels.*  
 Vistula, æ, f. 1. *a river, which was the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.*  
 Visurgis, is, m. 3. *a large river of Germany.*  
 visus, a, um, pt. (from video) *seen.*  
 visus, ûs, m. 4. *the sight.*  
 vita, æ, f. 1. *life.*  
 vitandus, a, um, pt. *to be avoided.*  
 vitifer, ëra, ërum, adj. *bearing grapes.*  
 vitis, is, f. 3. *a vine.*  
 vito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to shun, to avoid.*  
 vitor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be avoided.*  
 vitupëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to find fault with, to blame.*  
 vitupëror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*  
 vividus, a, um, adj. *lively, vivid.*  
 vivo, vivëre, vixi, victum, n. 3. *to live.*  
 vivus, a, um, adj. *living, alive.*  
 vix, adv. *scarcely.*  
 vocâtus, a, um, pt. *called.*  
 voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to call, to invite, to name.*  
 vocor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be called.*

volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly.*

volo, velle, volui, irr. n. *to be willing.*

Volsci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Latium.*

volūcris, e, adj. *winged*; sub. *a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Coriolānus.*

voluntas, ātis, f. 3. *the will.*

voluptas, ātis, f. 3. *pleasure.*

volutātus, a, um, pt. *having rolled.*

volūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roll.*

volūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be rolled.*

volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. *to turn.*

volvō, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be turned.*

votum, i, n. 2. *a wish, a vow.*

vox, vocis, f. 5. *a voice, a word, an expression.*

Vulcānus, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

vulgus, i, m. or n. 2. *the people, the populace.*

vulnerātus, a, um, pt. *wounded.*

vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*

vulnĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wounded.*

vulnus, ĕris, n. 3. *a wound.*

vulpecŭla, æ, f. 1. *a little fox.*

vulpes & vulpis, is, f. 3. *a fox.*

20 \*

vultur, ūris, m. 3. *a vulture.*

vultus, ūs, m. 4. *the countenance, the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. 2. *a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist the Carthaginians against the Romans: the Romans were defeated by him in several battles, and Regulus, their commander, taken prisoner.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. 3. *a philosopher of Chalcēdon.*

Xerxes, is, m. 3. *a king of Persia, very haughty, and, at the same time, very weak and unsuccessful.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. 1. *a town of Numidia.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. 3. *a philosopher of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. 3. *the son of Boreas.*

zona, æ, f. 1. *a girdle, a zone.*

Zone, es, f. 1. *a city of Thrace, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.*

REVISED

# GLASSBORO TOWNSHIP

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

WILLIAM C. COLE & CO.

PRINTED

THIRD EDITION

1880

ADAMS & CO. NEW YORK  
This book contains a full and complete description of the property of the Glassboro Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, as shown on the map of the Township, and as the same appears on the maps of the State of New Jersey, and as the same appears on the maps of the United States, and as the same appears on the maps of the world. It also contains a full and complete description of the property of the Township, as shown on the map of the Township, and as the same appears on the maps of the State of New Jersey, and as the same appears on the maps of the United States, and as the same appears on the maps of the world.

WILLIAM C. COLE & CO.

This book contains a full and complete description of the property of the Glassboro Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, as shown on the map of the Township, and as the same appears on the maps of the State of New Jersey, and as the same appears on the maps of the United States, and as the same appears on the maps of the world. It also contains a full and complete description of the property of the Township, as shown on the map of the Township, and as the same appears on the maps of the State of New Jersey, and as the same appears on the maps of the United States, and as the same appears on the maps of the world.



IMPROVED  
**CLASSICAL BOOKS,**

PUBLISHED BY  
**HILLIARD, GRAY, & CO.**  
*BOSTON.*

---

**Adam's Latin Grammar.**

Price \$1,00.

**ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR**, with some Improvements, and the following Additions: Rules for the right Pronunciation of the Latin Language; a Metrical Key to the Odes of Horace; a List of Latin Authors, arranged according to the different Ages of Roman Literature; Tables showing the Value of the various Coins, Weights, and Measures, used among the Romans. By B. A. Gould, Master of the Public Latin School in Boston.—This edition is adopted by the University at Cambridge, Mass. and is recommended to the use of those preparing for that Seminary. Second Edition. Stereotyped.

**EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.**

The experience of twenty-six years, and the united approbation of the most judicious instructors in our country, give ample testimony to the excellence of Adam's Latin Grammar. And it is worthy of remark, that, amidst the changes of almost every thing connected with education, this work has maintained its popularity throughout the country since the year 1799, when it was recommended by the University of Cambridge. But several typographical errors, which were adopted from that Edinburgh edition, from which the first American edition was copied, have been transmitted through subsequent editions to the present time with such scrupulous exactness, that they have now become canonized, and are received as authority. Besides these, other errors have been creeping in, till a thorough revision of the work has become necessary. At the time this book was first compiled, the state of education in Scotland may have been such as to render the connexion of the Latin with the English necessary, in the manner they were blended by Dr. Adam; but that necessity does not exist in this country, where English

grammar is separately taught from the more complete systems of Lowth and Murray. For this reason, and because what is not used in a manual becomes a hinderance, the portion pertaining exclusively to English grammar has been omitted in this edition; and some few additions and alterations have been made which were deemed important. But in all cases, where it was practicable, the words of the original grammar have been preserved.

### Gould's Virgil.

Price \$ 3,50.

**PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO.** *Bucolica, Georgica, et Æneis. Accedunt Clavis Metrica, Notulæ Anglicæ, et Questiones, nec non Index Vocabulorum Uberrima. Cura B. A. Gould. In Usum Scholæ Bostoniensis.*

THIS edition of Virgil is printed without the usual *order of construction, or interpretation.* The use of these pernicious helps not only prevents the pupil from ever acquiring the power of reading with ease and pleasure without them, but it is utterly subversive of one of the principal objects of studying the language.—that mental discipline which is acquired by the practice of critical and exact analysis.

To aid the scholar in overcoming the real difficulties in understanding this author, copious English notes are added at the end. In preparing these notes, free use has been made of all the materials within the editor's reach. In the vast variety of materials presented, it has been found difficult to be sufficiently concise. For it is easy to say much upon Virgil, but difficult to say little to the point.

A list of the verses most difficult to scan is subjoined, with the method of scanning each. A few questions are also added, which may expedite the labour of the teacher in ascertaining whether the pupil has been thorough in his preparations.

The work is published on a fine paper, and beautiful type; and is, altogether, far superior to any other edition of Virgil in use.

### Gould's Ovid.

Price \$ 1,25.

**EXCERPTA EX SCRIPTIS PUBLII OVIDII NASONIS,** being a Selection from the *Metamorphoses, Epistles, and Elegies* of Ovid, with English Notes, and Questions at the end, for the use of Schools. By B. A. Gould, Master of the Public Latin School of Boston.

This work is printed with a beautiful, new type, on fine paper, and in the same style with the Virgil recently published by the same editor.

## EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

In preparing this little volume from the writings of Ovid, great care has been taken to admit nothing in the slightest degree indelicate, or improper for the study of youth. One object has been to furnish examples of the *different kinds of measure* used by this polished and fascinating writer. It is not a little surprising, that, in the whole course of studies preparatory for, and pursued at, our colleges, not a verse of Pentameter measure is included. This is the more surprising, since, in addition to the frequency with which this kind of versification occurs, it may be considered one of the most easy and graceful which the ancient poets used. This book is intended as a kind of introduction to Mythology; and the questions are designed to direct the student's attention to the subject of the notes, as well as to that of the text; for a knowledge of the characters here introduced will greatly facilitate a proper understanding of all subsequent studies in Latin and Greek.

---

**The Latin Reader, Part Second.**

Price 75 cents.

**THE LATIN READER, Part Second, chiefly from**  
the Fourth German Edition of F. Jacobs and T. W. Doering.  
Edited by George Bancroft.

THE present continuation of the Latin Reader has for its object, to provide a work suited to the purposes of instruction in the Latin language, of a classic character, interesting to the young mind, and conveying useful information. The first part of this little volume contains select fables from Phædrus; these are followed by extracts taken almost entirely from Cicero and Livy; the volume closes with an abridgment of Justin, for the excellence of which, the name of Jacobs is alone a sufficient guarantee. Most of the "Short Narrations" were selected by Doering, who acted in concert with Jacobs. A few more have been added from the twelfth German edition of an elementary work, compiled by Broeder. But it is not by the authority of celebrated names that a school book must be supported. If the present one has any excellence, it consists in this; that, by means of judicious and easy selections, the pupil is at once introduced to the fine passages and pure writers of antiquity, without encountering difficulties beyond his strength.

The teacher, in giving instruction, will perceive the necessity of directing his main attention to the language. The rules of grammar, in their various application, need to be explained; and it is especially important to illustrate each individual word with philosophical method and accuracy, with reference to its derivation, its primary signification, and the meanings which it subsequently acquires.

**Jacobs' Greek Reader.**

Price \$2,25.

**THE GREEK READER** of Frederic Jacobs, Professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the *Anthology*. From the seventh German edition ; with an English Lexicon.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Harvard College,

*Voted*—"That this work be made use of in examining candidates for admission into the University, after the year 1826, instead of *Græca Minora*."

**EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.**

The *Greek Reader*, in the collection of sentences in the first part, arranged according to the rules of the Grammar, is designed to enable the learner to begin immediately to exercise himself, in putting to practice the principles and rules which he has learned in the Grammar. To direct his attention, the word, in which the rule is exemplified in each sentence, is distinguished in the printing.—These sentences, forming the first course, are succeeded by a few fables, and a choice of the best anecdotes and apothegms contained in the Greek writers ; which will not present undue difficulties to the learner well acquainted with the grammatical exercises that precede them.—The extracts in the department of natural history are from easy authors, and designed, in continuing the progress of the learner in the language, to afford him also amusing and instructive information.\*\*\*\*

A chief object of the editor, in preparing this work, has been to furnish an elementary book to our schools, in which the Greek may be learned through the medium of the English. No learner, at school or elsewhere, can be as well acquainted with the Latin, as with his mother tongue. The practice of learning Greek through the medium of Latin has descended to us from a time when the Latin was a common language among scholars, when lectures at the universities were exclusively given in that tongue, and commentaries on authors and lexicons published in no other. For schools, however, there is no one circumstance to recommend the continuance of this practice, not even that of becoming more familiar with the Latin. The Latin of grammars, commentaries, and lexicons, is not that, which the learner ought to acquire ; and, while the Latin language should be studied in the purer sources of the ancient writers, the learner of Greek ought not to be embarrassed by having his attention diverted to any thing else, or his perceptions rendered difficult or indistinct by the foreign medium through which they are made, and with which he must of course be less familiar than with his native language. In Germany and France editions of Latin and Greek authors, for the use of schools, are furnished with notes in the vernacular tongue ; and the best lexicons of the Greek, in those countries, are also respectively in French and German. In this country, the opinion of scholars appears to be decided in the same result, and the Greek and English lexicon, on the basis of Schrevelius, recently published, is considered a great acquisition by the friends of Greek studies, and



of an improved system of conducting them in this country. The quantity of matter contained in this work will be perceived to be considerably greater than in the *Collectanea Græca Minora*. The editor has been led to give it this extent, from the opinion that, in the improving condition of our colleges and schools, more Greek might be advantageously studied in the latter.

## **Buttmann's Greek Grammar.**

Price 62½ cents.

**GREEK GRAMMAR**, principally abridged from that of Buttmann, for the use of Schools.

### **PREFACE.**

THE superiority of Buttmann's Greek Grammar over any other is acknowledged; but it appears to many instructors, whose judgment deserves the highest respect, that the work presupposes, in those who are to make use of it, more maturity of mind than is to be expected of beginners. A desire has, therefore, been repeatedly expressed, that a small grammar, in accordance with Buttmann, might be prepared for those entering on the study of the Greek language. Such a grammar is now offered to the practical teacher.

This abridgment is designed to contain only the accidence and first principles of the language. All matter that is not of immediate importance and utility has been rejected; and it has uniformly been endeavoured to unite simplicity in the arrangement with clearness and conciseness in the expressions. In preparing the work, the best school grammars of the Germans and the English have been carefully consulted on every point, and the judgment of the editor, in what is retained and what is omitted, has been directed by a comparison of the best manuals. Particular assistance in these respects has been derived from the smaller grammar of Thiersch. The chapter on adjectives, the account of the contract verbs, and the remarks on the Homeric dialect, are entirely, or partly, from him. Still, there is nothing, which is not either contained or implied in the grammar of Buttmann, from which this professes to be taken.

The practical instructor has here, in a small compass, all that is essential to be taught in preparing a pupil for any of our colleges. The attention of the youngest can be directed without difficulty to those things, which should sink deeply into the memory. Too much care can hardly be taken to make the learner familiar with the forms of the nouns, and the paradigms of the verbs. These should be as familiar as are the Latin declensions and conjugations. In analyzing a sentence, the attention must first be directed to the finite verb. That is always a key to the rest; and it will not then be difficult to discover by degrees the subject and object, and their respective qualifications.

**Cornelius Nepos.**

Price 75 cents.

**CORNELIUS NEPOS**, de vita Excellentium Imperatorum. From the third edition of J. H. Breinl. With English Notes.

Nepos is, more than any other Roman writer, suited to be put into the hands of boys, who have made sufficient progress to be able to read a Roman author in course. The simplicity and classical character of his style; the separate lives, full of interest, and not long enough to weary; the extent of history, of which he gives a pleasing outline, by presenting, as in a gallery, those illustrious men, who directed the fortunes of antiquity; the general purity of the moral tendency of his writings; and the favourable moral influence which always follows from the true history of great men.—are circumstances, which sufficiently explain why he is so universally adopted in the European schools, and is beginning to be introduced in so many of our own.

The few notes which accompany this edition are selected and abridged from the commentary of Breinl. In some instances, the phraseology of Bradley, an English editor, has been adopted, where his remarks coincided with those of the continental editor. The notes would have been selected much more freely, but for the fear of making the volume too large. They almost all of them relate to questions of grammar and language. These are the points to which the attention of boys is to be directed.

It is an evil, too common among us, to lead boys at an early period to the study of the poets; and to put Virgil into the hands of those who cannot readily explain an easy prose writer. Now, though the style of Virgil is plain, and his narration interesting, still he cannot be properly understood, except by one already practised in the language, and well accustomed to mark peculiar uses of words; and it is an act of injustice to the young scholar, to put into his hands poems so full of the highest beauties of art, before he is exercised in all that is requisite in order to interpret them to advantage. It is for this reason, among others, that it is so well to read Nepos in schools. After him, it is not difficult to find writers suited to a continuance of methodical instruction; and Cæsar, Livy, Cicero, and Sallust, offer a rich variety of prose, much of which should be read, before Virgil can be attempted with real delight and advantage.

HILLIARD, GRAY, & Co's CATALOGUE OF  
IMPROVED

# School Books.

---

HILLIARD, GRAY, & CO.  
BOSTON,

ARE EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED IN PUBLISHING A GREAT VARIETY OF  
THE MOST VALUABLE  
ELEMENTARY BOOKS.

☞ It is their aim to publish only such as possess superior merits; and that every work shall be well printed on good paper, and well bound. Several of the School Books, which they have heretofore published, have been revised and re-modelled, and are now presented to the public in an improved form. They have also an Extensive Assortment of Valuable Works in all the Departments of Literature and Science. They solicit the patronage of the Public, and invite Instructors and Literary Gentlemen to examine these Books.

The following are among those which they have recently published.

---

## Cummings' Ancient and Modern Geography Improved.

Price of Geography, 62½ cts.

Do. Atlas, 75 cts.

THE very liberal patronage which has been given to this work in its original form, has imposed on the proprietors an obligation to improve it as much as possible. It is confidently believed that the public will be satisfied that this obligation has been faithfully fulfilled in the present edition. The work is considerably reduced in size, by excluding such tables and abstract statements as are uninteresting and unimportant in an elementary treatise; but it contains more than the preceding editions of such matter as is useful to children.

In Cummings' Geography Improved, the questions are placed at the end of the several chapters. This is more convenient for the scholar than the former arrangement. Instead of adding a pronouncing vocabulary at the end of the book, most of the difficult names have their true pronunciation given where they occur; this will be found a very valuable improvement, and it is peculiar to this Geography.

A great number of cuts, very neatly engraved, ornament the work, and tend to illustrate the subjects, and render them interesting.

The simplicity of style and interesting manner of description, by which this work is characterized, have enabled it to sustain a high rank, and secur-

ed it a very extensive circulation. It is not to be forgotten that the public are indebted to Mr. Cummings for the general system of instruction in this science which now prevails, and which has been found so useful. The editor of the present edition has endeavored to retain the peculiar excellences of the original work; to correct its errors; and to make such improvements as will render it worthy of a still more extensive patronage. A great part of the work has been newly written, and it is interspersed with such instructions to scholars and teachers, as will facilitate the study of it, and render it permanently useful.

The *ATLAS* for the Improved Edition is newly engraved, contains a chart showing the comparative height of the principal Mountains, and of the comparative length of the principal Rivers in the world, and is intended to be as perfect as a work of the kind can be made.

---

### **Cummings' Pronouncing Spelling Book.**

Price 25 cents.

THE extensive sale of this work, and the numerous testimonies of instructors and literary gentlemen, are sufficient proof of the excellence of its plan and execution. Indeed, those who consider the importance of teaching their children the correct pronunciation of the English language, while they are learning to read it, cannot but highly appreciate the plan of this Spelling Book. How frequently do we find that the errors in pronunciation, into which persons are allowed to fall in their childhood, continue to be repeated through life. It is certainly much easier for a child to acquire a correct pronunciation, than for an adult to reform a bad one.

In using Cummings' Spelling Book it requires but little pains to render the child able to determine the precise sound of every letter, and to make it more natural and easy for him to pronounce the words correctly than incorrectly. A little embarrassment is experienced at first, from the small letters which are used to designate the sounds of the others, but this is readily overcome, and the scholar is then possessed of a system which will enable him to pronounce all the words in his book correctly, and the instructor is saved the labor and frequent interruption which are suffered by the necessity of pronouncing words for the scholar.

In this edition a selection of very interesting reading lessons has been added, making it, it is believed, altogether the best Spelling Book in use.

---

### **First Lessons in Geography and Astronomy.**

Price 25 cents.

It is hardly necessary to say any thing in commendation of a work which is so extensively known, and so generally esteemed.

The public are not, however, sufficiently aware of the ease and advantage with which such simple lessons, in these important sciences, may be learned by small children. The time which is nearly wasted in the study of Grammar, if employed in acquiring the elements of more exact sciences, would give the scholar not only a taste for them, but important information. Geography is so simple a science, that children of six or seven years of age may begin to understand it; and when a few of its elements are acquired, something may also be profitably taught them of the worlds around us.

Cummings' First Lessons is known to be far preferable to any other work in use, for introducing these subjects to the minds of children. The proprietors have taken great pains to render the work correct, and deserving of a still more extensive patronage.



**Cummings' Testament.**

Price \$1.00.

**THE NEW TESTAMENT** of our Lord and Saviour

Jesus Christ, with an Introduction giving an account of Jewish and other sects; with Notes illustrating obscure passages, and explaining obsolete words and phrases; for the use of Schools, Academies, and Private Families. By J. A. Cummings, Author of Ancient and Modern Geography. Second Edition. Revised and greatly improved.

**Questions on the New Testament.**

Price 37½ cents.

**CUMMINGS' QUESTIONS** on the New Testa-

ment, for Sabbath Exercises in Schools and Academies, with four Maps of the countries through which our Saviour and his Apostles travelled.

**Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic.**

Price of Book 37½ cents.

Do. Plates 12½ cents.

THE merits of this little work are so well known, and so highly appreciated in Boston and its vicinity, that any recommendation of it is unnecessary, except to those parents and teachers in the country, to whom it has not been introduced. To such it may be interesting and important to be informed, that the system of which this work gives the elementary principles, is founded on this simple maxim; that, *children should be instructed in every science, just so fast as they can understand it.* In conformity with this principle, the book commences with examples so simple, that they can be perfectly comprehended and performed mentally by children of four or five years of age; having performed these, the scholar will be enabled to answer the more difficult questions which follow. He will find, at every stage of his progress, that what he has already done has perfectly prepared him for what is at present required. This will encourage him to proceed, and will afford him a satisfaction in his study, which can never be enjoyed while performing the merely mechanical operation of cyphering according to artificial rules.

This method entirely supersedes the necessity of any rules, and the book contains none. The scholar learns to reason correctly respecting all combinations of numbers; and if he reasons correctly, he must obtain the desired result. The scholar who can be made to understand how a sum *should* be done, needs neither book nor instructor to dictate how it *must* be done.

This admirable elementary Arithmetic introduces the scholar at once to that simple, practical system, which accords with the natural operations of the human mind. All that is learned in this way is precisely what will be found essential in transacting the ordinary business of life, and it prepares the way, in the best possible manner, for the more abstruse investigations which belong to maturer age. Children of five or six years of age will be able to make considerable progress in the science of numbers, by pursuing this simple method of studying it; and it will uniformly be found that this is one of the most useful and interesting sciences upon which their minds can be occupied. By using this work children may be farther advanced at the age of nine or ten, than they can be at the age of fourteen or fifteen by the

common method. Those who have used it, and are regarded as competent judges, have uniformly decided that more can be learned from it in one year, than can be acquired in two years from any other treatise ever published in America. Those who regard economy in time and money, cannot fail of holding a work in high estimation which will afford these important advantages.

Colburn's First Lessons are accompanied with such instructions as to the proper mode of using them, as will relieve parents and teachers from any embarrassment. The sale of the work has been so extensive that the publishers have been enabled, so to reduce its price, that it is, at once, the cheapest and the best Arithmetic in the country.

---

### **Colburn's Sequel.**

Price \$1,00.

THIS work consists of two parts, in the first of which the author has given a great variety of questions, arranged according to the method pursued in the First Lessons; the second part consists of a few questions, with the solution of them, and such copious illustrations of the principles involved in the examples in the first part of the work, that the whole is rendered perfectly intelligible. The two parts are designed to be studied together. The answers to the questions in the first part are given in a Key, which is published separately for the use of instructors. If the scholar find any sum difficult, he must turn to the principles and illustrations, given in the second part, and these will furnish all the assistance that is needed.

The design of this arrangement is to make the scholar understand his subject thoroughly, instead of performing his sums by rule.

The First Lessons contain only examples of numbers so small, that they can be solved without the use of a slate. The Sequel commences with small and simple combinations, and proceeds gradually to the more extensive and varied, and the scholar will rarely have occasion for a principle in arithmetic, which is not fully illustrated in this work.

---

### **Colburn's Introduction to Algebra.**

Price \$1,25.

THOSE who are competent to decide on the merits of this work, consider it equal, at least, to either of the others composed by the same author.

The publishers cannot desire that it should have a higher commendation. The science of Algebra is so much simplified, that children may proceed with ease and advantage to the study of it, as soon as they have finished the preceding treatises on arithmetic. The same method is pursued in this as in the author's other works; every thing is made plain as he proceeds with his subject.

The uses which are performed by this science, give it a high claim to more general attention. Few of the more abstract mathematical investigations can be conducted without it; and a great proportion of those, for which arithmetic is used, would be performed with much greater facility and accuracy by an algebraic process.

The study of Algebra is singularly adapted to discipline the mind, and give it direct and simple modes of reasoning, and it is universally regarded as one of the most pleasing studies in which the mind can be engaged.

**Wilkins' Astronomy.**

Price 87½ cents.

**ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY**, illustrated with Plates, for the use of Schools and Academies, with Questions. By John H. Wilkins, A. M. Fourth Edition. Stereotyped.

THE design of this work is to exhibit the leading facts and to illustrate the leading principles of Astronomy in a manner interesting and useful to those scholars who do not intend to pursue the subject to great extent. It may be studied without a knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics; and contains familiar illustrations of the most striking phenomena of nature. The work passed to a second edition in a few months, and is used in the principal schools in Boston and the vicinity; and is coming into very general use.

The numerous testimonies to the excellence of this work and the rapid sale which it has received, have already given it a reputation far above any other work of the kind in this country. Mr. Wilkins' method of illustrating the facts and principles belonging to this science, is uncommonly happy. The scholar is made to appreciate the value of his subject, and to feel that he is aided by an interesting and competent instructor. The difficulties which are continually annoying and discouraging him while studying other treatises on Astronomy, are not even imagined to exist while pursuing the simple and lucid illustrations of Mr. Wilkins. This work is peculiarly adapted for the use of academies and the higher classes in common schools.

When it is considered how well the science of Astronomy is calculated to expand and ennoble the human mind, and how naturally and intimately it is connected with our highest duties and our highest hopes, we cannot doubt that an enlightened public will soon regard it as an essential branch of education in all our schools, and we are confident that this work will be found worthy of being generally adopted.

**Worcester's Geography.**

Price of Geography, 37½ cents.

Do. Modern Atlas, \$1,00

Do. Ancient Atlas, 87½ cents.

**ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY**, Ancient and Modern, with an Atlas. By J. E. Worcester.

In this Geography scholars are examined for admission into Harvard and other Colleges. It is also, by order of the school committee, used in all the public Grammar Schools in Boston, and to great extent through the country.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The Corporation of the University in Cambridge, being of opinion that Mr. Worcester's "ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY" is a work of peculiar merit as an elementary system, have adopted it as the book to be used in the examination of candidates for admission into that seminary.

J. T. KIRKLAND, *President.*

"Mr. Worcester's Geography appears to us a most excellent manual. It is concise, well arranged, free from redundancies and repetitions, and contains exactly what it should, a brief outline of the natural and political characteristics of each country. The tabular views are of great value."

*North American Review.*



"We consider the work, in its present state, as the best compend of Geography for the use of schools, which has appeared in our country."

*Monthly Literary Journal.*

"From a careful examination of thy Geography, and a comparison of the work with other productions of like character, I am led to the opinion that it is the most valuable system of elementary geography published in our country."

*Roberts Vaux, Esq.*

"I have no hesitation in expressing it as my opinion, that it contains more valuable matter, and better arranged, than any similar work of its size I have ever met with."

*Professor Adams.*

"I cannot hesitate to pronounce it, on the whole, the best compend of geography for the use of academies, that I have ever seen."

*Rev. Dr. S. Miller of Princeton.*

"Of all the elementary treatises on the subject which have been published, I have seen none with which I am on the whole so well pleased, and which I can so cheerfully recommend to the public."

*President Tyler of Dartmouth College.*

## **Worcester's Epitome.**

Price of Epitome, 50 cents.

Do. of Atlas, 75 cents.

### **AN EPITOME OF GEOGRAPHY ; with an Atlas.**

By J. E. Worcester.

THE object in preparing this Epitome has been to furnish a manual adapted to the use of pupils of an early age, preparatory to entering upon the study of the larger *Geography*, published by the same author.

The most striking features and characteristic particulars relating to the different countries, are distinctly brought into view ; and with regard to cities, towns, &c. the circumstances to which they are indebted for their importance or notoriety, or the memorable events with which their names are associated, are mentioned.

All the sections or subdivisions are broken into short sentences or paragraphs, which are carefully numbered ; and at the bottom of every page are placed questions with corresponding numbers ; so that a glance of the eye will direct the pupil to the appropriate answers.

The Epitome and Atlas are made to correspond to each other, and are to be studied throughout in connexion. The natural divisions of the Globe, the prominent features of the different parts, and the situations and boundaries of countries, are, in the first place, to be learned from the Atlas ; recourse is then to be had to the Epitome for such information as cannot be given by Maps ; and after this, the Maps are again consulted for more minute information respecting the situation of cities, towns, &c. Questions for examination on the Maps are inserted throughout in their proper order.

The population of counties, cities, and chief towns, together with other statistical information, is given in a series of Tables, contained in the Atlas. By this method the book is made considerably smaller in size, than it otherwise could have been, and the information is given in a form which will greatly facilitate the acquisition not only of exact knowledge, but also of interesting comparative views of the matters presented.

As some knowledge of Ancient Geography is of essential importance to all who would have even the slightest acquaintance with History, or who would read the Bible with advantage, the Maps of the Roman Empire and Palces-



tine, and a brief outline of Ancient Geography, are added for the use of such students as have not opportunity to study a larger treatise.

Words of difficult pronunciation, have the pronunciation or accent given according to the best authorities.

The book is embellished with forty eight cuts, which exhibit a view of a variety of interesting objects of nature and art, and of the manners and customs of different countries.

MAPS CONTAINED IN THE ATLAS.

Map of the World—do. North America—do. United States—do. South America—do. Europe—do. British Isles—do. Asia—do. Africa—do. Roman Empire—do. Palestine—Comparative Heights of Mountains—Comparative Length of Rivers—Statistical Summary of U. States—do. do. of Europe—do. do. of the Globe.

## Elements of History.

Price of Book, \$1.00.

Do. Atlas, \$1.50.

**ELEMENTS OF HISTORY, Ancient and Modern,**  
with Historical Charts. By J. E. Worcester.

THE Historical Atlas accompanying this volume, comprises a series of *Charts*, formed on a new plan, and will afford means of facilitating the study of *History*, similar to what are afforded by *Maps* in the study of *Geography*. It contains the following Charts :

1. A General Chart of History.
2. A Chart of Ancient Chronology.
3. A Chart of Modern Chronology.
4. A Chart of European Sovereigns since the year 1000.
5. A Chronological, Genealogical, and Historical Chart of England.
6. A Chronological, Genealogical, and Historical Chart of France.
7. A Chart of American History.
8. A Chart of Biography.
9. A Chart of Mythology.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have examined the "Elements of History, Ancient and Modern, with Historical Charts," by Mr. J. E. Worcester, and can cheerfully recommend it for general use, as being the best elementary work of the kind with which we are acquainted, and peculiarly calculated to allure the attention of young pupils, and impart a general knowledge of the subjects which it embraces.

The Charts, which are in a great degree novel, afford a facility in imparting and fixing in the memory historical facts, similar to that which is afforded by Maps in the study of Geography.

JOHN T. KIRKLAND,

*President of Harvard University.*

LEVI HEDGE, } Professors in the  
SIDNEY WILLARD, } University.

FREDERICK BEASLEY,

*Provost of Pennsylvania University.*

As an apparatus for gaining a general knowledge of History, both expeditiously and effectually, the "Elements," and the accompanying "Atlas," have so much merit, that I cannot but hope they may find their way into all our academies and higher schools, as well as into numerous private families ;

and that the result will be a new era in the state of historical knowledge in our country.

JAMES MURDOCK,

*Prof. of Ecclesiastical Hist. Theo. Sem. Andover.*

I have seen no elementary work which appears to me so well calculated for a text-book as the "Elements." It is well arranged, and is very happy in giving every subject the space that is due to it. For a work so much condensed, it possesses, in a remarkable degree, the interest of a copious narrative.

With the "Atlas" I am still more pleased. I am persuaded that in no other way can the outlines of History, the succession of empires and kings, be so easily and perfectly attained, as by the help of charts.

BENJAMIN HALE,

*Principal of Gardiner Lyceum.*

I have carefully perused your "Elements of History," and I give it the decided preference to every work of the kind with which I am acquainted. The "Historical Atlas" will prove eminently beneficial to the student of History.

PHILIP LINDSLEY,

*President of Cumberland College.*

I have examined the "Elements of History," and the accompanying "Atlas," and am of the opinion that they are adapted to supply an important deficiency, which has heretofore existed in the means of instruction. They have been adopted as manuals in the *High School* connected with this Institution, and will form a most useful introduction to the study of History.

WALTER R. JOHNSON, *Principal of the*

*High School of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.*

## **Hedge's Logic.**

Price 87½ cts.

**ELEMENTS OF LOGIC;** or a Summary of the general Principles and different Modes of Reasoning. By Levi Hedge, A. M. Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, in Harvard College. Fourth Edition.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Most of the treatises of Logic in common use have been formed on the model of the ancient systems, and are encumbered with many scholastic subtleties and unimportant distinctions. The instructions which they furnish on the subject of ratiocination, consist of very little more, than a description of the syllogism, and a few general principles of demonstrative reasoning. They contain no elements nor rules to assist us in reasoning on subjects of probability, or on the ordinary events of human life. The manner in which these books are written is ill adapted to the comprehension of young minds. In explaining the operations of reasoning, many technical terms and arbitrary forms are employed, of which the tendency is rather to embarrass and perplex, than to instruct the learner.

The writer of this compend has pursued the following plan. After passing through the customary distinctions of terms and propositions, he has given a brief account of moral evidence, and pointed out the circumstances, which distinguish it from demonstrative. A concise view is then given of the different forms of reasoning, with the principles on which they respectively proceed.

**American First Class Book.**

Price \$1.00.

**THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK**, or Exercises in Reading and Recitations, selected principally from Modern Authors of Great Britain and America, and designed for the use of the highest Class in public and private Schools. By John Pierpont, Minister of Hollis-street Church, Boston. Author of *Airs of Palestine*, &c.

A DEMAND for a book of this kind for the use of higher Classes has long been felt both in our public and private Schools. and its almost unexampled sale is some evidence of its adaptation to the end for which it was designed. It has, as will be seen by the certificate which is subjoined, been adopted by the School Committee of Boston, instead of Scott's Lessons, and its circulation is fast extending.

## EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

This Book has been compiled with a special reference to the Public Reading and Grammar Schools of this City. It is the result of an attempt to supply the want, which has long been a subject of complaint among those whom the citizens of Boston have charged with the general superintendence of their public schools, as well as with those who are appointed to the immediate instruction of them; of a book of Exercises in Reading and Speaking, better adapted than any English compilation that has yet appeared, to the state of society as it is in this country, and less obnoxious to complaint, on the ground of its national or political character, than it is reasonable to expect that any English compilation would be, among a people whose manners, opinions, literary institutions, and civil government, are so strictly republican as our own.

## EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, BOSTON.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held July 18, 1823, it was ordered, that the American First Class Book be hereafter used in the public reading schools instead of Scott's Lessons.

Attest,

WILLIAM WELLS, *Secretary*.**The Friend of Youth.**

Price 75 cents.

**THE FRIEND OF YOUTH**, comprising a great variety of useful and interesting lessons in prose and poetry, adapted to the use of schools. By Noah Worcester, D. D. Second Edition, revised and improved.

THE peculiar excellencies of this work consist in the purity and simplicity of the style and sentiments. In a great proportion of the reading books in our schools, there is too little regard in the selection of lessons to a natural and easy style of expression; and they are not only calculated to corrupt the taste of children, but to give them an artificial and pompous mode of reading. In the *Friend of Youth* the beauty and simplicity of nature have been carefully regarded, while a pleasing variety has been preserved.

But the principal object of the author seems to have been to render the work totally destitute of such expressions and sentiments as flow from the corrupt passions of men, and engender discord and strife. It is not too much to say, that in this respect, this book is eminently distinguished from most of those now in use. If any Christian will keep in mind, that love to our fellow-



men is our first duty as social beings, and compare the amiable spirit, and the just and benevolent precepts which abound throughout this work, with the selfish and contentious effusions of selfish and jarring statesmen, of warring heroes, and of licentious poets, which so frequently disgrace the pages of others, we think he cannot hesitate in deciding which will afford him most aid in training up his children in the way they should go.

### **Adams' Latin Grammar.**

Price \$1.00.

**ADAMS' LATIN GRAMMAR**, with some improvements and the following additions; Rules for the right Pronunciation of the Latin Language; a Metrical Key to the Odes of Horace; a list of Latin Authors, arranged according to the different ages of Roman Literature; Tables showing the Value of the various Coins, Weights, and Measures used among the Romans. By B. A. Gould, Master of the Public Latin School in Boston. This edition is adopted by the University at Cambridge, Mass. and is recommended to the use of those preparing for that Seminary. Second Edition. Stereotyped.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

The experience of twenty-six years, and the united approbation of the most judicious instructors in our country, give ample testimony to the excellence of Adams' Latin Grammar. And it is worthy of remark, that amidst the changes of almost every thing connected with education, this work has maintained its popularity throughout the country since the year 1799, when it was recommended by the University of Cambridge. But several typographical errors, which were adopted from that Edinburg edition, from which the first American edition was copied, have been transmitted through subsequent editions to the present time with such scrupulous exactness, that they have now become canonized and are received as authority. Besides these, other errors have been creeping in, till a thorough revision of the work has become necessary. At the time this book was first compiled, the state of education in Scotland may have been such as to render the connexion of the Latin with the English necessary, in the manner they were blended by Dr. Adams; but that necessity does not exist in this country, where English Grammar is separately taught from the more complete systems of Lowth and Murray. For this reason, and because what is not used in a manuel becomes a hindrance, the portion pertaining exclusively to English Grammar has been omitted in this edition; and some few additions and alterations have been made which were deemed important. But in all cases where it was practicable, the words of the original grammar have been preserved.

### **Jacobs' Latin Reader.**

Price 75 cents.

**THE LATIN READER**, from the fifth German edition, by Frederic Jacobs, Editor of the Greek Anthology, the Greek Reader, &c. &c. Edited by George Bancroft.

**THE Latin Reader**, which is here published, was compiled by Professor Frederic Jacobs, of Gotha, who having long been engaged in the cares of instruction and the pursuits of a scholar, is in every respect qualified to make judicious selections for the purposes of teaching.

The pupil may be employed upon the easiest lessons in the Reader, as soon



as he has become familiar with the declension of the nouns and the regular conjugations. The exclusive study of grammar retards the learner. He must soon begin to read, and while he is thus exercising all that he has learnt, be made to continue the study of the elements. He will find his progress in reading attended with no increasing difficulty, as the work is so carefully arranged that there exists no rapid transitions.

The editor, in publishing this work in America, has been influenced by a sincere belief, that it forms an easy introduction to the language and character of the Roman world. His duties as a teacher led him to the comparison of many similar works now used in England and on the continent. This seemed to him the best; and having already used it in the school with which he is connected, he has found his opinion confirmed by his experience. The German publication is composed of three parts, of which the first is exclusively the work of Jacobs, and is here offered entire. To give opportunity for exercising the pupil in the declensions and conjugations, a few introductory lessons, which have been taken from different sources, are annexed to the preface.

This work is very fast taking the place of *Liber Primus, Historiæ Sacræ, Viri Romæ, &c.*

---

## The Latin Reader, Part Second.

Price 75 cents.

**THE LATIN READER, Part Second,** chiefly from the Fourth German Edition of F. Jacobs and T. W. Doering. Edited by George Bancroft.

THE present continuation of the Latin Reader has for its object, to provide a work suited to the purposes of instruction in the Latin language, of a classic character, interesting to the young mind, and conveying useful information. The first part of this little volume contains select fables from Phædrus; these are followed by extracts taken almost entirely from Cicero and Livy; the volume closes with an abridgment of Justin, for the excellence of which the name of Jacobs is alone a sufficient guarantee. Most of the "Short Narrations" were selected by Doering, who acted in concert with Jacobs. A few more have been added from the twelfth German edition of an elementary work, compiled by Broeder. But it is not by the authority of celebrated names that a school book must be supported. If the present one has any excellence, it consists in this, that by means of judicious and easy selections, the pupil is at once introduced to the fine passages and pure writers of antiquity, without encountering difficulties beyond his strength.

The teacher, in giving instruction, will perceive the necessity of directing his main attention to the language. The rules of grammar in their various application need to be explained; and it is especially important to illustrate each individual word with philosophical method and accuracy with reference to its derivation, its primary signification, and the meanings, which it subsequently acquires.

---

## Cornelius Nepos.

Price 75 cts.

**CORNELIUS NEPOS,** de vita Excellentium Imperatorum. From the third edition of J. H. Bremi. With English Notes.

Nepos is, more than any other Roman writer, suited to be put into the hands of boys, who have made sufficient progress to be able

to read a Roman author in course. The simplicity and classical character of his style, the separate lives, full of interest and not long enough to weary, the extent of history, of which he gives a pleasing outline, by presenting as in a gallery those illustrious men who directed the fortunes of antiquity, the general purity of the moral tendency of his writings, and the favorable moral influence which always follows from the true history of great men, are circumstances which sufficiently explain why he is so universally adopted in the European Schools, and is beginning to be introduced in so many of our own.

The few notes which accompany this edition are selected and abridged from the commentary of Bremi. In some instances the phraseology of Bradley, an English editor, has been adopted, where his remarks coincided with those of the continental editor. The notes would have been selected much more freely but for the fear of making the volume too large. They almost all of them relate to questions of grammar and language. These are the points, to which the attention of boys is to be directed.

It is an evil, too common among us, to lead boys at an early period, to the study of the poets; and to put Virgil into the hands of those who cannot readily explain an easy prose writer. Now though the style of Virgil is plain, and his narration interesting, still he cannot be properly understood except by one already practised in the language, and well accustomed to mark peculiar uses of words, and it is an act of injustice to the young scholar, to put into his hands poems so full of the highest beauties of art, before he is exercised in all that is requisite in order to interpret them to advantage. It is for this reason among others that it is so well to read Nepos in schools. After him it is not difficult to find writers suited to a continuance of methodical instruction, and Cæsar, Livy, Cicero and Sallust offer a rich variety of prose, much of which should be read, before Virgil can be attempted with real delight and advantage.

---

### Gould's Virgil.

Price \$3,50.

**PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO.** *Bucolica, Georgica, et Æneis.* Accedunt Clavis Metrica, Notulæ Anglicæ, et Questiones, nec non Index vocabulorum Uberrima. Cura B. A. Gould. In Usum Scholæ Bostoniensis.

**THIS** Edition of Virgil is printed without the usual *order of construction, or interpretation.* The use of these pernicious helps not only prevents the pupil from ever acquiring the power of reading with ease and pleasure without them, but it is utterly subversive of one of the principal objects of studying the language,—that mental discipline which is acquired by the practice of critical and exact analysis.

To aid the Scholar in overcoming the real difficulties in understanding this author, copious English notes are added at the end. In preparing these notes, free use has been made of all the materials within the Editor's reach. In the vast variety of materials presented, it has been found difficult to be sufficiently concise. For it is easy to say much upon Virgil, but difficult to say little to the point.

A list of the verses most difficult to scan is subjoined, with the method of scanning each. A few questions are also added, which may expedite the labor of the Teacher in ascertaining whether the pupil has been thorough in his preparations.

The work is published on a fine paper, and beautiful type; and is, altogether, far superior to any other edition of Virgil in use.

**Selections from Ovid.**

In press, and will soon be published, **SELECTIONS FROM OVID**, with English Notes. By B. A. Gould.

**Buttmann's Greek Grammar.**

Price 62½ cents.

**GREEK GRAMMAR**, principally abridged from that of Buttmann, for the use of Schools.

**PREFACE.**

THE superiority of Buttmann's Greek Grammar over any other is acknowledged; but it appears to many instructors, whose judgment deserves the highest respect, that the work presupposes in those who are to make use of it more maturity of mind, than is to be expected of beginners. A desire has, therefore, been repeatedly expressed, that a small Grammar, in accordance with Buttmann, might be prepared for those entering on the study of the Greek language. Such a grammar is now offered to the practical teacher.

This abridgement is designed to contain only the accidence and first principles of the language. All matter that is not of immediate importance and utility has been rejected; and it has uniformly been endeavored to unite simplicity in the arrangement with clearness and conciseness in the expressions. In preparing the work, the best school grammars of the Germans and the English have been carefully consulted on every point, and the judgment of the editor in what is retained and what is omitted has been directed by a comparison of the best manuals. Particular assistance in these respects has been derived from the smaller grammar of Thiersch. The chapter on adjectives, the account of the contract verbs, and the remarks on the Homeric dialect, are entirely, or partly from him. Still there is nothing, which is not either contained or implied in the grammar of Buttmann, from which this professes to be taken.

The practical instructor has here in a small compass all that is essential to be taught in preparing a pupil for any of our colleges. The attention of the youngest can be directed without difficulty to those things, which should sink deeply into the memory. Too much care can hardly be taken to make the learner familiar with the forms of the nouns, and the paradigms of the verbs. These should be as familiar as are the Latin declensions and conjugations. In analyzing a sentence the attention must first be directed to the finite verb. That is always a key to the rest, and it will not then be difficult to discover by degrees the subject and object, and their respective qualifications.

**Valpy's Greek Grammar.**

Price \$1.00.

**THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK GRAMMAR**, with Notes, by R. Valpy, D. D. F. A. S.

“Nequaquam me pœnitet hujus studii, quod per hanc recensionem in tractatione veterum Grammaticorum consumsi. Imo tantum eo me adjutum sentio, non modo ad hoc opus, sed ad omnem facultatum linguæ Græcæ, neminem ut arbitrer in Græcis scriptoribus intelligendis proficere posse, nisi simili cursu lectionis præcepta illorum collegerit, et ad optimas rationes examinaverit. WOLFII, PROLEG. AD HOMER.



## FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The great object of the author has been utility. He has endeavored to explain the meaning of terms, and the causes of constructions, and to enliven the rules by analogical allusions to the other languages; a mode of comparison best calculated to illustrate and familiarize the subject. If his explanations are not always satisfactory, they will at least engage the reflecting mind of an attentive student to investigate the origin, to trace the progress, and to extend his knowledge of the purest and most copious of languages.

**Jacobs' Greek Reader.**

Price \$2,25.

**THE GREEK READER** of Frederic Jacobs, Professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the *Anthology*. From the seventh German edition; with an English Lexicon.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Harvard College,

*Voted*—"That this work be made use of in examining candidates for admission into the University after the year 1826, instead of *Græca Minora*."

## EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

The *Greek Reader*, in the collection of sentences in the first part, arranged according to the rules of the Grammar, is designed to enable the learner to begin immediately to exercise himself, in putting to practice the principles and rules which he has learned in the Grammar. To direct his attention, the word, in which the rule is exemplified in each sentence, is distinguished in the printing.—These sentences, forming the first course, are succeeded by a few fables and a choice of the best anecdotes and apothegms contained in the Greek writers; which will not present undue difficulties to the learner well acquainted with the grammatical exercises that precede them.—The extracts in the department of natural history are from easy authors, and designed, in continuing the progress of the learner in the language, to afford him also amusing and instructive information. \*\*\*\*\*

A chief object of the editor, in preparing this work, has been to furnish an elementary book to our schools, in which the Greek may be learned through the medium of the English. No learner at school or elsewhere can be as well acquainted with the Latin, as with his mother tongue. The practice of learning Greek through the medium of Latin, has descended to us from a time when the Latin was a common language among scholars, when lectures at the universities were exclusively given in that tongue, and commentaries on authors and lexicons published in no other. For schools, however, there is no one circumstance to recommend the continuance of this practice, not even that of becoming more familiar with the Latin. The Latin of grammars, commentaries, and lexicons is not that, which the learner ought to acquire; and while the Latin language should be studied in the purer sources of the ancient writers, the learner of Greek ought not to be embarrassed by having his attention diverted to any thing else: or his perceptions rendered difficult or indistinct by the foreign medium through which they are made, and with which he must of course be less familiar than with his native language. In Germany and France, editions of Latin and Greek authors for the use of schools, are furnished with notes in the vernacular tongue; and the best lexicons of the Greek, in those countries, are also respectively in French and German. In this country, the opinion of scholars appears to be decided in the same result, and the Greek and English lexicon on the basis of Schrevelius, recently published, is considered a great acquisition by the friends of Greek studies and of an improved system of conducting them in this country. The quantity of matter contained in this work will be per-



ceived to be considerably greater than in the *Collectanea Græca Minora*. The editor has been led to give it this extent from the opinion that, in the improving condition of our colleges and schools, more Greek might be advantageously studied in the latter.

## Collectanea Græca Minora.

Price \$2,25.

AN improved edition of *Collectanea Græca Minora*, with explanatory Notes collected or written by Andrew Dalzel, A. M. F. R. S. E. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburg. Sixth Cambridge edition, in which the Notes and Lexicon are translated from the Latin into English.

### EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

It has long been a complaint, that the notes of *Collectanea Græca Minora*, being written in Latin, were not so useful as they might be to beginners, for whose use they were prepared. In this edition therefore the Notes and Lexicon have been translated into English; so that the work may be used without any previous knowledge of the Latin Language. In this edition also a few notes have been added, particularly upon the most difficult part—the Extracts from Tyrtæus.

The text also has been diligently compared with the latest and best editions of the works from which the extracts were made, belonging to the Library of Harvard University, and a few new readings have been introduced which throw light on obscure passages. It is hoped, therefore, that those who have heretofore used and approved the work, will be still better satisfied with it, now that it is more free from errors, and more easy and instructive to young students.

## Collectanea Græca Majora.

2 Vols. Price \$7,00.

*Ad usum Academicæ Juventutis accommodata; cum Notis philologicis, quas partim collegit partim scripsit* ANDREAS DALZEL, A. M. &c. Editio quarta Americana, ex Auctoribus correcta, prioribus emendatio, cum Notis aliquot interjectis. Cantabrigiæ, Mass. E prelo Universitatis. Sumptibus Hilliard, Gray et Soc. Bibliopolarum, Bostoniæ. 2 vols. 8vo.

### EXTRACTS FROM A REVIEW OF THIS EDITION.

“THE best criterion by which to estimate the value of works designed to facilitate the purposes of education, is actual experiment. The present selections from Greek literature have been many years before the public, and have constantly been coming more widely into use. Of the first volume there have appeared in England and Scotland at least eight, we believe nine, several editions, and five or six of the second; and in the United States, we have now the fourth edition of the whole work from the press of the University at Cambridge. A book, to meet with such success, must be well adapted to its end.”

“Of all the editions which have thus far appeared in Great Britain or America, we do not hesitate to pronounce this to be the most correct. It exhibits the clearest marks of indefatigable diligence and conscientious accuracy on the part of its learned and unassuming editor. Instead of vague and indiscriminating praise, we will endeavor to explain its peculiar advantages.

Our account will be a short one, though the labors which we commemorate extended through years."

"The chief object of the American editor, Professor John S. Popkin of Cambridge, was to make the book a correct one. It had gone through so many editions, and each new one had repeated so many of the errors of the last, and made so many of its own, that both the text and the notes had become very much disfigured. Not only accents and letters were often wanting, but words, and sometimes whole lines were omitted; especially in the notes. In the third American edition, these were in a good degree amended; in the fourth the same purpose has been most assiduously pursued. To do this the original sources of the notes and text were consulted, and these, together with other good editions of the several writers, were diligently compared. Not a few fractures and dislocations were repaired by means of an early edition of the *Collectanea*. When the sense was found broken and obscure, it appeared on examination that words, lines, and sometimes several lines had been omitted; particularly where a word was repeated at no great distance, the intervening words were sometimes passed over in printing."

"We hope we have said enough to justify our preference of Professor Popkin's edition of the *Græca Majora* over any other. To give a more distinct idea of what he has accomplished, we venture to affirm, after a close computation which may be relied upon, that of errata in the copy greater and less, he has corrected as many as ten thousand. If after all his care and pains, he has made any or left any, they can be easily marked and corrected, as the present edition has been made on stereotyped plates. It was an undertaking of long and toilsome diligence to correct the press and the copy of a work of this kind, collected from so many sources, and referring to so many authorities.

"Not less that five hundred volumes were of necessity consulted."

### Pickering's *Lexicon*.

Price \$5.50.

The GREEK LEXICON of Schrevelius translated into English with many additions.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of education, that we should have so long continued the practice of studying the Greek language through the medium of the Latin; and that until very recently we have not had Greek, as well as Latin dictionaries, with explanations in English; and it may justly excite our wonder, that we should, till within about three years past (long since the prospectus of the present work was published) have been destitute of the most important of all books for the acquisition of the language in question—*A Greek and English Lexicon for the use of schools*.

The fact seems the more extraordinary, because in the case of the *modern* languages we always begin our studies with dictionaries explained in our own tongue: nor should we think it practicable, in any other way, to master the niceties and peculiarities of a foreign idiom. Who for example, would sit down to the study of French, or Italian, or German, with dictionaries written in Latin? And yet, what essential difference (except as to pronunciation, which must be learned from the living instructor) can be imagined between the proper methods of studying a modern and an ancient language? For our part, we can entertain no doubt, that one principal reason, we will not say the only one, why Greek is so much less familiar to us than Latin, is the circuitous and awkward practice of studying it through the medium of a third language.

Under a strong conviction, therefore, that it will be rendering an essential service to the interests of sound literature in our country, to promote the study of the language of Greece—which an accomplished scholar characterizes in glowing terms as “the finest ever spoken by mortals,” and whose authors will be models of writing, as long as the works of her sculptors and architects shall be models in the fine arts—under this conviction, the Editors offer to their countrymen the present work ; of which they will now give a brief account.

The basis of the work is *Schrevelius's* well known Lexicon ; which, on the whole, in the present state of Greek studies in this country, was thought preferable to any other manual adapted to *the use of schools*. *Schrevelius's* work was originally extracted from that of *Scapula* (an edition of which he superintended), and seems to have been first published in 1654. It was more particularly intended for the Old and New Testaments, Homer, Hesiod, Musæus, Theognis, Pythagoras and other Gnomie Authors, Isocrates, *Æsop*, &c. ; the author also made use of *Portus's* Ionic and Doric Lexicons and the Lexicon to Pindar and the other Lyric poets. It was published several times on the continent of Europe during the author's life ; and within that period was also republished in England by Hill, who enlarged it considerably, more particularly with words from the New Testament, the Septuagint, and the principal poets and orators, as well as the school books of the day. He also added many of the aorists and other tenses, which are so profusely and unnecessarily scattered through the work. Besides the editorial labor bestowed upon it in England, it has received improvements in France, where a valuable edition of it was published in 1779 by the celebrated scholar *Vauvilliers* ; who, as the late editor *Lecluse* observes, ‘mercilessly retrenched all the expositions of the anomalous words and other parts of the work.’ These retrenchments have been restored by *Lecluse*, whose edition of 1819, is the latest French one that happens to have come to our knowledge. Of the other editions, we have before us the Italian one in folio, and a German one, reprinted from the Paris copy, at Vienna in 1822, under the editorial superintendence of *Kritsch* ; who justly observes, that the Lexicon, as now published, is very different from the ancient editions both in copiousness and explanations ; and, he adds, that in its present state it may with propriety be recommended to the student in Greek literature. It may now be proper to give a brief account of the labor which has been bestowed upon the present publication.

This work was originally planned many years ago, and was begun by the original Editor in 1814 ; but the ordinary avocations of a professional life so frequently interrupted its progress, that the editor, for that and other reasons, some years afterwards engaged the assistance of his associate, *Dr. Daniel Oliver*, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Dartmouth College. A prospectus of it was accordingly issued by them a few years ago, and the work has been in progress to this time.

In the execution of their task the Editors have not contented themselves with being translators of *Schrevelius's* Latin interpretations, which are often ambiguous and unsatisfactory ; but they have, to the best of their ability, rendered the English explanations from the original Greek. It will be at once perceived, that the significations given are more copious than the Latin ones of *Schrevelius*. This has been occasioned partly by the difficulty of always finding single English words, which would correspond to the Greek so exactly as many of the Latin terms do ; but principally from a desire to obviate the embarrassment arising from the ambiguity of the general terms used in the Latin, by substituting for them English significations less general and of course more precise. It has been the intention of the Editors, that the work should comprehend all the words which are to be found in *Professor Dalzel's Collectanea Majora and Minora*, *Jacob's Greek Reader*, and the other books now studied in our schools and other seminaries of learning.

Among the improvements, as the Editors hope they may be called, in the present work, they would state—that upwards of two thousand articles in it



are either wholly new, or have new additions, of more or less importance ; these articles are distinguished by a bracket placed at the end of them. Besides the additions thus marked, very numerous references to authors have been inserted without being thus designated. The *prepositions* have been a particular subject of attention ; and the uses of the *article* are explained with as much minuteness as would be advantageous to that class of students for which the work is chiefly designed. Another improvement, and one which was not adopted in any edition of Schrevelius till a long time after the present work was begun, is the marking of the *quantities* of the doubtful vowels. This has been done for the most part without sacrificing the *accents* ; and in those instances, where the accent does not appear, the student will know that it has been displaced in order to make room for the *quantity* ; and he will without much difficulty decide by the place of the syllable, what kind of accent should be supplied. The Editors may here observe, that their work is printed with the accents ; for they cannot but consider them to be as much a part of the language as the breathings, or the alphabetic characters themselves are, whatever opinions may be entertained by some scholars as to the particular use of them. But, besides being a constituent part of the language, they are of real utility in the study of it.

The Editors will now make a few remarks respecting the manner in which they have endeavoured to execute their task. In the progress of the work almost all the Lexicons extant have been occasionally consulted ; those which have been most frequently resorted to are Hedericus, Planche's excellent *Dictionnaire Grec-Francois*, and Schneider's admirable *Griechisch-Deutsches Worterbuch* ; and, for Scriptural words, the highly valuable edition of Wahl's *Lexicon to the New Testament*, by Mr. Robinson, of the Theological Institution at Andover. The learned Lexicon of Dr. Jones was not received, until so much progress had been made in the present work as to prevent much use of it ; and, just before the last sheets were printed off, a copy of the London translation of Schrevelius reached this country ; which, till the Editors had looked into it, made them regret that they had not sooner met with it. A slight examination, however, made it apparent, that although it contained many additional words, yet it was a hurried performance, upon which it would not have been safe to rely.

Of the authors in the *Collectanea Majora*, those which have been a particular subject of attention on the part of the Editors are, Herodotus. Thucydides, Longinus, and Aristotle ; the last of whom, from the abstruse nature of his discussions and his condensed manner of writing, presents very great difficulties to the young student. But, to adopt a remark of the poet Gray, " he has abundance of fine uncommon things, which makes him well worth the pains he gives one ;" it was, therefore, thought useful, that a portion of the editorial labour should be allotted particularly to his language ; in the hope, that those young men, who are ambitious of thinking profoundly, reasoning closely, and judging correctly, may be incited to study the works of one of the greatest masters of thinking and reasoning that the world has ever seen.

## Greek Testament.

Price \$2,25.

THE FOUR GOSPELS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek, from the text of Griesbach, with a Lexicon in English, of all the words contained in them designed for the use of schools.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS edition of the Four Gospels has been prepared in consequence of the new arrangement of the studies in Greek, preparatory



to admission in the University at Cambridge. The Corporation have substituted Jacobs' Greek Reader and the Four Gospels for the Collectanea Græca Minora, and the whole of the New Testament. It has been deemed expedient to publish a separate edition of the Gospels. The text used is that of Griesbach, with the omission of the marginal readings, as not being appropriate to a School Book. A lexicon of all the words in the Four Gospels, prepared with great care by a gentleman highly qualified for the task, is subjoined. It is hoped that the execution of the work will be found such as to merit the approbation of instructors and render it useful to learners.

### **Cambridge Mathematics.**

**LACROIX'S ARITHMETIC**, translated, with such alterations and additions as are found necessary, in order to adapt it to the use of the American student. Price \$1,00.

**EULER'S ALGEBRA**, select parts, comprehending Simple and Quadratic Equations, together with a copious collection of Questions. Price \$1,50.

[These two parts constitute the preparatory studies requisite for admission to the University.]

**LACROIX'S ALGEBRA**, translated, with a few alterations and additions. Price \$1,50.

**LEGENDRE'S GEOMETRY**, translated, with an Introduction containing the doctrine of Proportions. Price \$2,00.

**ANALYTIC GEOMETRY**, or a Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and on the application of Algebra to Geometry, comprehending Conic Sections; compiled from the Mathematics of Lacroix and Bezout, and translated, with alterations and additions. Price \$1,50.

**TOPOGRAPHY**, or an Elementary Treatise on the application of Trigonometry to Orthographic and Stereographic Projection, Dialling, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Surveying and Levelling, together with Logarithmic, and other Tables. Price \$2,00.

**MECHANICKS**, an Elementary Treatise, comprehending the Doctrine of Equilibrium and Motion, as applied to Solids and Fluids. Price \$4,00.

**ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM**, embracing the late discoveries and improvements, digested into the form of a Treatise. Price \$ ,50.

**OPTICS**, an Elementary Treatise, comprehending the leading principles of the Science. Price \$3,00.

**CALCULUS**.—An introduction to the Differential and Integral Calculus, or the doctrine of Fluxions, designed for an extraordinary class in the University. Price \$1,50.

**ASTRONOMY**, being the last volume of the Cambridge course of Natural Philosophy. By Prof. Farrar, of the University of Cambridge, New England.

The several parts of the above course of Mathematics are sold separately.

## French Language.

Price \$1.00.

### New Elements of Conversation, in English and French.

A work composed upon the plan of that of Dr. Wanostrocht, by Professor G. Poppleton at Paris; followed by the Manual of Idiotisms of Madame de Genlis. Second American edition, revised, improved, and corrected by an Instructor in Languages.

#### NOTICE FROM THE WORK.

"THE publishers present with satisfaction a second edition of this useful collection of French and English Dialogues and Idiotisms, because they feel assured that it will prove more worthy of the approbation of a discriminating public than was the case with the first, the publication of which having been necessarily hurried, did not allow time duly to observe and rectify many errors of the original European copy.

"The English part of the Manual of French Idiotisms of Madame de Genlis particularly required and has undergone a thorough reform, and has been made to comport, as far as possible, with the easy, chaste, and polished style of that celebrated lady.

"This edition will be found enlarged with the classical vocabulary of Professor Poppleton, which addition may be considered as advantageous, especially to the younger part of students whose principal faculty is memory; and what should recommend this publication to all descriptions of learners, besides the utility of the contents, is the entire absence of offensive and obsolete words and phraseology, too frequently met with in books of this kind.

"It may also be confidently asserted, that this work will be found as free from typographical errors, as any ever printed in America in a foreign language; consequently it is presumed, that it will meet with a good reception in all schools and seminaries where the French language is cultivated.

## French Phrase Book.

Price 37½ cents.

**The FRENCH PHRASE BOOK, or Key to French Conversation.** Containing the chief idioms of the French Language. By M. L'Abbe Bossut.

*Extract from the Advertisement to the London Edition.*

THE Editor feels no hesitation in asserting, that after Students have perfected themselves in the contents, even of this small Tract, they will have no difficulty in reading any French book, as far as depends on the peculiar idiom or construction of the language.

By learning these familiar and Idiomatic Phrases, the young English scholar will acquire the French language and idiom exactly in the same manner as it is acquired by a Native—by Practice, and Example, and not by Rule. Rules are not to be despised; but they are rather adapted to perfect than to initiate.

If the compiler were asked, what should be the first thing to be learnt when a person begins to study any foreign tongue? He would reply, WORDS—If what next? He would still reply, WORDS—And, if what next? He would still answer, WORDS as they are used relatively to other words; that is, in the simple Idiomatic Phrases of the language, such as those which compose the present Work.

**Worcester's Primer.**

Price 12½ cents.

A PRIMER of the English Language, for the use of Families and Schools. By Samuel Worcester.

THE design of this work is to furnish Children with a First Book—to teach them the Alphabet, and the elements of Spelling and Reading. It is executed on fine paper—the letters are large and distinct—and the cuts, which are numerous, are finely engraved.

The principles on which this work is executed are new, and important in developing the mind of the pupil.

**Rational Guide.**

Price 25 cts.

The Rational Guide to Reading and Orthography, being an attempt to improve the arrangement of words in English Spelling Books, and to adapt the reading lessons to the comprehension of those for whom they are intended. By William B. Fowle, Instructor of the Monitorial School, Boston.

“Not as though I had already attained or were already perfect.”

## PREFACE.

In presenting this stereotype edition of the Rational Guide to the public, the author would acknowledge the assistance of several critical friends who have kindly pointed out many errors in classification and orthography which escaped his notice in the former edition. A continuance of such favors will enable the author to make the book as perfect as any thing of the kind can be; for, by the process of stereotyping, all that is right is fixed, and all that is wrong may be permanently corrected.

Some easier reading lessons have been added, at the request of the Committee of Primary Schools. In dividing the words into syllables, the author endeavoured to make such a division as would lead *children* (who usually study the spelling lessons before they have heard the words pronounced,) to a right pronunciation. Hints at improvement in this part of the book will be candidly considered.

W. B. F.

**The American Speaker, or Exercises in Rhetorick,**

Price \$1,25.

Being a new and copious selection of Speeches, Dialogues, and Poetry, from the best American and English sources, adapted to the use of Schools and Academies. “*Ex his cæterisque lectione dignis auctoribus, et verborum sumenda copia est, et varietas figurarum, et componendi ratio, tum ad exemplum virtutum omnium mens dirigenda: neque enim dubitare potest quin artis pars magna contineatur imitatione.*”

“THE obvious want of interesting and *modern* extracts for the use of schools in which Rhetorick is taught, has produced the present compilation. Although several old and approved pieces are retained, it may be said with truth that this is a *new* selection, embodying the best of what has heretofore been published and much which has never before

appeared in any school book. The friends of eloquence will be gratified to possess so many brilliant extracts in so small a compass, and the American patriot will be glad of an opportunity to compare the eloquence of his countrymen with that of the mother country."

## **Linear Drawing.**

Price 62½ cents.

An Introduction to Linear Drawing, translated from the French of M. Francoeur, and adapted to the use of Public Schools in the United States. By William B. Fowle, Instructor of the Monitorial School, Boston.

### FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

AN elementary treatise on Drawing, adapted to the use of common schools, cannot but be well received. Besides the professions which make the art of drawing their particular study, anatomists, naturalists, mechanics, travellers, and indeed all persons of taste and genius, have need of it, to enable them to express their ideas with precision, and make them intelligible to others.

Notwithstanding the great utility of this branch of education, it is a lamentable fact, that it is seldom or never taught in the public schools, although a very large proportion of our children have no other education than these schools afford. Even in the private schools where drawing is taught, it is too generally the case that no regard is paid to the geometrical principles on which the art depends. The translator appeals to experience when he asserts, that not one in fifty of those who have gone through a course of instruction in drawing, can do more than copy such drawings as are placed before them. Being ignorant of the certain rules of the art, (and they are the most certain because mathematical,) they are always in leading strings, and unless endowed with uncommon genius, never originate any design, and rarely attempt to draw from nature. It is to remedy this defective mode of teaching, that the translator has been induced to present this little work, on the elements of drawing, to the American public.

## **English Composition.**

Price \$1,25.

The Elements of English Composition; serving as a sequel to the study of Grammar. By David Irving, LL. D. Author of the Lives of the Scottish Poets. Second American from the Sixth London Edition.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THOUGH it was my principal object to treat of prose composition, yet a few observations on poetry incidentally occur. The remarks which have been suggested with regard to the nature of figurative language, apply equally to prose and to poetry; but the poets have furnished me with the most copious and beautiful illustrations.

"The rules of criticism are more successfully inculcated by particular examples than by general precepts. I have therefore, endeavored to collect abundance of apposite quotations, in order to illustrate every branch of the subject.

"It may, perhaps, be alledged that in my critical strictures I have often betrayed too much severity of censure, and that in general I have been too



solicitous to expose the faults of eminent writers. But let it be remembered, that in a work of this kind it was necessary to expose defects, as well as to extol beauties.—Those errors which have received the sanction of great names are always dangerous; as they frequently become the object of absurd imitation.

“In exhibiting examples of the faults, as well as of the beauties, of composition, I have invariably had recourse to such works as seemed in some respect entitled to praise. If I have not treated living authors with all the delicacy and tenderness recommended by St. Real, I have at least refrained from every wanton attack.”

### **Gardner's Globes.**

Price \$26,00 Per Pair.

#### **A PAIR OF NEW AND ORIGINAL GLOBES,**

constructed differently from any other work of the kind now before the public, and from the best authorities; to the present time. By J. W. Gardner.

THE Sciences of Geography and Astronomy are becoming so popular in our schools, that whatever will facilitate the study of them, must be regarded as a great benefit to the public. Maps give so imperfect an idea of the form of the earth, and the bearing of its several parts, that their value is comparatively small without the aid of Globes. Charts of the stars are uncommon, and expensive; and they are greatly inferior to Globes in illustrating the position and motions of the heavenly bodies.

The object in studying any science, is to acquire the greatest amount of information in the least time. In studying, time is not only money, it is more,—it is knowledge,—it is expansion and elevation of the mind,—it is the ability of being useful. The study of Geography and Astronomy is so much facilitated by the use of Globes, that several months of the scholar's time are actually saved; and were we to consider only the saving in the expense of tuition, parents would find it good economy to purchase Globes for their children. Besides, it is scarcely possible to give, without Globes, the illustrations for which they are designed.

The price of Globes is now so much reduced, as to come within the means of a great portion of society. All our common schools may be provided with them. Where a single family is unable to meet the expense, several families in the same neighbourhood may combine in the purchase; and their children will still be so well accommodated, as to render the possession highly valuable.

The Publishers believe that they are fully justified in asserting, that no other Globes constructed in this, or in any other country, will bear a comparison, as to accuracy and elegance, with those which they now offer to the public; and these are much cheaper than any others which have been constructed.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS.**

Mr. J. W. GARDNER appears to have made himself acquainted with the best methods of constructing artificial globes, and to have used all due care in the construction of his work. The stars are laid down singly, and the number and outline of the constellations are given, according to the latest and most approved catalogues and charts of the heavens. The terrestrial globe is understood to have been constructed in a similar manner, by means of the best tables of the latitude and longitude of places.

These globes are accordingly recommended as well adapted to the purposes of elementary instruction in geography and astronomy.

JOHN FARRAR,

*Prof. of Math. and Phil. in Harvard University.*

I have examined, with a great deal of care, Mr. Gardner's Terrestrial Globe, and find it very accurately executed according to the latest discoveries and the best tables. The coasts are carefully laid down, with an extraordinary degree of minuteness, from the best established authorities. The outlines are consequently very exact. All important places in the interior of continents, where the latitude and longitude have been well ascertained, are also laid down with the same care.

GEO. B. EMERSON.

I have examined Mr. J. W. Gardner's Celestial Globe, and find it very correct. The constellations are given from the best authorities, and the places of the stars from the latest and most approved catalogues. I have examined several hundred stars upon this globe with respect to their right ascension and declination, and find that their places are given with great care and fidelity.

JAS. HAYWARD.

*Harvard University, Cambridge.*

SIR,

After the opinion expressed by Professor Farrar of your ability and fidelity in the construction of your Globes; and after the testimonial of Mr. George B. Emerson, who has examined your Terrestrial, and of Mr. James Hayward, who has paid particular attention to your Celestial Globe, (one of these gentlemen having been lately and the other being now in the department of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy in this University, and both well known for their accurate acquaintance with these branches of science,) I can have no doubt that these productions of your skill and labour are fully entitled to peculiar favor and patronage.

I am, Sir, with esteem, your obedient servant,

MR. J. W. GARDNER.

J. T. KIRKLAND, *President.*

### **Gardner's New 4 inch Globes.**

IN consequence of the increased demand for Gardner's 12 inch Globes, the author has been induced to publish a pair of 4 inch Celestial and Terrestrial, corresponding in every respect with the 12 inch, except the omission of the names; which present an entirely new and interesting exercise in Geography and Astronomy. Price \$2, each.

## **Boston Bookstore.**

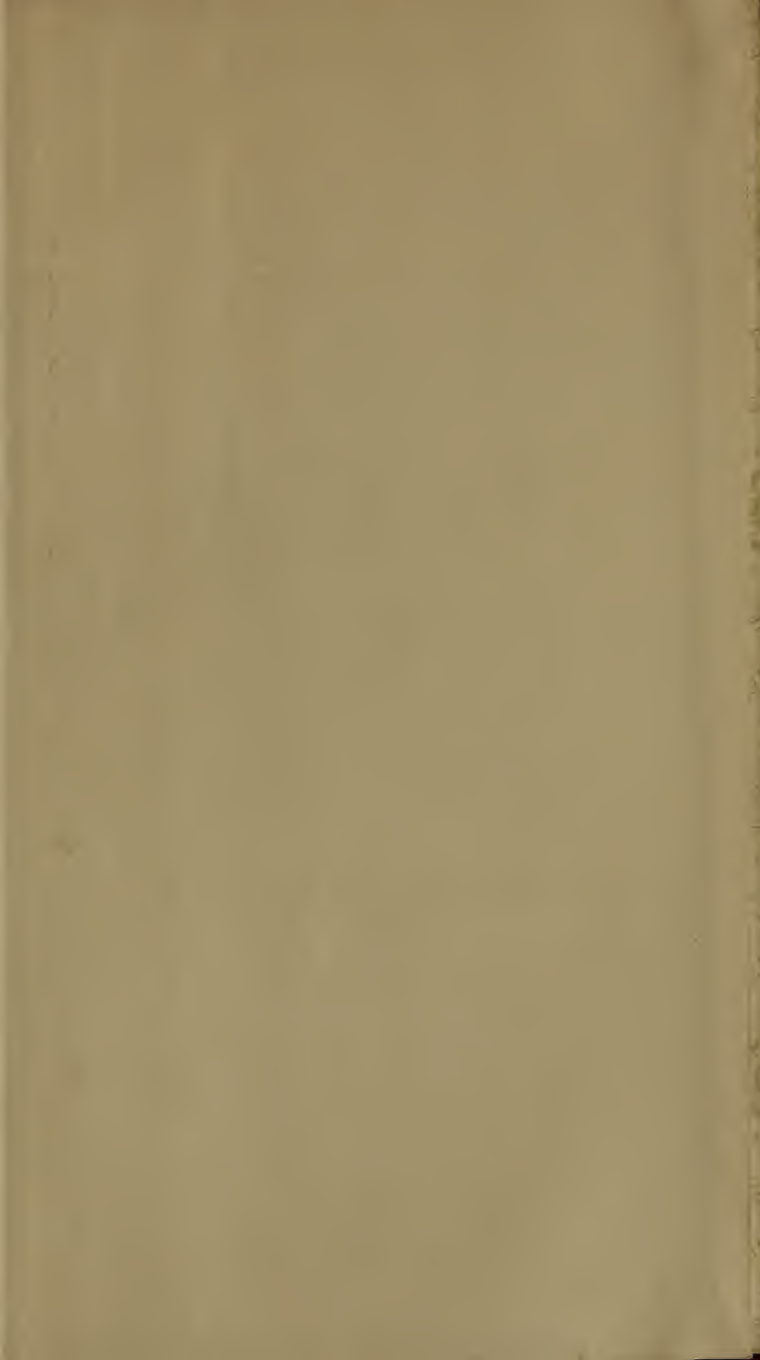
HILLIARD, GRAY, AND CO. Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers, No. 134, Washington street, Boston, keep constantly for sale a great variety of English, French, Italian, Spanish and German Books, in the various branches of Learning. *Also*, a supply of the finest Stationery.

H. G. & Co. have recently established such a correspondence in Europe, as will ensure the prompt execution of all orders to England, France, or Germany, entrusted to them.—English Paper, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ink Powders, &c. of the first quality, furnished wholesale or retail.

HILLIARD, GRAY, AND CO. make LIBERAL DISCOUNTS to School Committees, and those who purchase to sell again.

T. R. MARVIN, PRINTER; Congress-street, Boston.

634









Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process  
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide  
Treatment Date: July 2006

## **Preservation Technologies**

A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive  
Cranberry Township, PA 16066  
(724) 779-2111



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 040 666 7

